

Weather Forecasts

Victoria and vicinity: Winds mostly westerly, unsettled and mild with rain. Lower mainland: Winds mostly westerly and easterly, unsettled and mild with rain.

The Daily Colonist.

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ROBBERS MISS LARGE BOOTY

Vancouver Bandits Lose a Chance of Securing \$15,000 from Royal Bank by Arriving One Day Late

LOOT AMOUNTS TO NEARLY \$4000

Officials Ordered to Answer Telephone Message as Sifted Raiders, Who Were Behind Revolvers

VANCOUVER, Jan. 27.—No arrests have yet been made in connection with the robbery of the Hillcrest branch of the Royal Bank of Canada on Friday morning. The robbers only just missed a big haul, as the previous day the sum of \$15,000 was removed from this branch to the head office. Presumably this large sum had accumulated at the branch in a very short time, as it appears to be the regular practice to keep a comparatively small amount at the branches. The amount stolen in January 1909 was \$2000, as originally stated. The circumstances, too, are even more exciting than the original accounts suggested.

The two robbers, having entered the bank, closed the door behind them, and while one of them covered the manager with his revolver, the other covered the teller and ledger-keeper, who both ducked. The robbers then made a grab for his revolver and missed it, whereupon his assailant, who had leapt over the counter, pointed his revolver at him through the bars.

Eventually the two men got the officials in line against the wall, and one of them placed his revolver against the Richmond's vault. Then ensued the most dramatic incident of the hold-up. The telephone bell in the bank began ringing. For a moment the robbers were startled, but quickly regained their composure.

"Go to the phone," said one of them to Richmond, "and see what they want and remember you will be shot if you say a single word except what we tell you to say."

Richmond went, and while at the telephone the man held the muzzle of the revolver pressed against his neck. "What do they want?" he asked.

"The manager," was the reply.

Then the manager's head was taken to the telephone and the muzzle of the revolver placed against the back of his neck until he had given a reply satisfactory to the enquirer and the robbers.

Labor Party Newspaper

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Labor party has definitely decided to attempt the establishment of a daily newspaper, which has been entitled "The Daily Citizen." It will be a general newspaper, dealing not only with labor propaganda but news of all kinds. The new venture will be owned by a company with ten directors and Ramsay MacDonald as chairman. The capital will be £150,000, issued in 15 shares.

Lumber Mills Resume

SEATTLE, Jan. 27.—Lumber manufacturers in western Washington and Oregon whose mills have been closed for several months, are preparing to resume operations on February first. A few mills have already begun cutting, but most of them, representing about 75 per cent of the rail mills, will not begin until the last of next week.

Lumbermen estimate that the prolonged shut-down has kept more than 400,000,000 feet of lumber off the market, and prices have advanced from 50 cents to \$1 a thousand.

TODAY'S SUMMARY

- 1—Robbers Miss Large Booty, Mr. Roosevelt for President, General's Ask for Republic, Doubtful Credentials, Baptist Policy in Education, All Learning within its Scope, Mexican Rebels Suffer Reverse, Fifty-Nine Zapatistas Killed in Encounters with Rurales and Federal Troops—Fight for Nine Hours, Long Struggle is Expected, Strike of Textile Workers at Lawrence, Mass., Has Apparently No Chance of Settlement, Negotiations are Terminated, Accidental Death, Fifty Years Ago.
- 2—From Coast to Port Hope by Rail.
- 3—Angus Campbell Advt.
- 4—Editorial.
- 5—Come to His End in Police Cells.
- 6—News of the City.
- 7—News of the City.
- 8—Farming Needs British Columbia.
- 9—Spotting News.
- 10—What the World Press is Saying.
- 11—E. & N. Will Build to Great Central Lake.
- 12—Real Estate Advt.
- 13—Real Estate Advt.
- 14—Coming Events.
- 15—Marine News.
- 16—Dominion Match Factory Advt.
- 17—North Ward Assumes Lead.
- 18—E. C. Hargrave and Alex. Mackenzie Advt.
- 19—Auxiliary Would Not Exclude Hindus.
- 20—Classified Advt.
- 21—Classified Advt.
- 22—Recommendations Before Government.
- 23—Financial News.
- 24—David Spencer Advt.

MAGAZINE SECTION

- 1—Construction of the Great Pan-ama Canal.
- 2—Literature, Music and Art.
- 3—An Hour with the Editor.
- 4—In Field and Garden.
- 5—Has Captain Scott Reached the Pole.
- 6—Censoring of Picture Films.
- 7—Unionists on Home Rule.
- 8—Field Sports at Home and Abroad.
- 9—The Children's Page.
- 10—A Page for Women.
- 11—At the City Churches.
- 12—Spectacles in World of Labor.
- 13—Gossip.
- 14—Theatricals.

BANDIT DEPORTED

Man Who Robbed Great Northern Express Office at Everett Set Free and Sent to England

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—William Huddleston, an Englishman, was deported on the Cunard liner Carmania today by order of the immigration authorities. Two years ago Huddleston entered the Great Northern express office at Everett, Wash., and with a revolver in each hand, held up all the employees and helped himself to two bags of gold. He escaped in a motor car, but was apprehended through a woman confederate and sentenced to imprisonment for an indefinite term. He was set free recently, it is said, "on the understanding that he would be deported."

According to the immigration inspector who brought him from Seattle, Huddleston said he had \$5,000 in a cache and intended to come back to the United States some time and get it.

Killed by Powder Explosion

KULJIA, Chinese Turkistan, Jan. 27.—A large number of people were killed yesterday and several hundred houses destroyed by a terrific explosion at the powder magazine in the city of Kuljia, which lies to the north of Kuldja.

Sudden Death

OTTAWA, Jan. 27.—Mrs. C. W. Mitchell, wife of the former proprietor of the Ottawa Free Press, died very suddenly here. She was taken suddenly ill while attending an amateur performance at the Unitarian church, and succumbed in an ambulance just as she reached home.

TWELVE HOURS AT HARD WORK

Conditions in Steel Industry as Shown by Investigation of United States Labor Commission

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Hardships of the twelve hour day which employees in the iron and steel industry are compelled to undergo were discussed in a report made public today by Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor. It gives under the direction of Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel, in compliance with a senate resolution requesting a summary of the hours of labor and wages in that industry.

The report also declares that the long schedule of hours also means a constant day week, and when the transfer of a day shift to a night shift is effected, every other week, the system results in eighteen, and often twenty-four hours, of consecutive work without relief.

The period covered by the investigation reveals that 50,000, or 29 per cent of the 173,000 employees of the blast furnaces and steel works and rolling mills, customarily worked the seven day schedule of 12 hours. The industry also developed that the long schedule was confined to the blast furnace department, and was admittedly there in metallurgical necessity for continuous operation. In that department 88 per cent of the employees work the full week, it being found that productive work was carried on on Sunday in other departments as well.

The report calls attention to the fact that Sunday labor is no more necessary in the iron and steel business than other industries, and contrasts likewise the general tendency of other trades toward a nine hour day and even an eight hour day.

The Money Trust

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Inquiry into the "Money Trust" has become one of the most important problems before the Democrats of the house, and there is a difference of opinion among them as to the wisdom of such an investigation as is proposed in the resolution introduced by Representative Lindbergh of Minnesota. Representative Henry of Texas, chairman of the rules committee, today took the position that the inquiry was imperative.

Tariff Bill at Washington

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—In order not to pass the tariff revision bill on Sunday morning, the Democratic leaders of the house, after finishing the measure almost to the last paragraph, adjourned a few minutes before midnight tonight. They will pass it early on Monday morning. All attempts of the Republicans to amend the measure failed. The session was marked by a sharp division between Democrats and insurgent Republicans and the open declaration of many of the insurgents that they would vote against the bill.

Mine Workers and Socialism

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 27.—What was said to be a move in the cause of socialism in the United Mine Workers of America was made in the convention today, when John H. Walker, vice-president of the Illinois miners, offered an amendment to the clause in the constitution declaring that the Mine Workers' Journal shall be neutral in politics, making it read that the Journal shall serve "the political interests of our members and of the labor movement." The proposition precipitated a debate which was interrupted by adjournment.

MR. ROOSEVELT FOR PRESIDENT

Governor of Kansas Offers Prediction That Former Occupant of White House Will Return There

COMMITTEE WORKS FOR HIS NOMINATION

Speaker Champ Clark Seeking Democratic Support—President Taft Starts on Campaign Tour

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Theodore Roosevelt is not a candidate for the presidency, but nevertheless will be nominated and elected, according to a statement issued tonight by Walter R. Stubbs, governor of Kansas, who lunched with the former president today at Oyster Bay. Governor Stubbs is the second of the governors to make a statement of support for Roosevelt.

Committee at Work

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Arrangements were made today by the Roosevelt committee, headed by Alexander H. Reuell and Edwin Wilson, for a meeting of the entire committee on February 8, to discuss the progress made by the organization for the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for president.

Speaker Clark Candidate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Speaker Champ Clark in a public statement today declared he was a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, leaning on his own feet, "without leaning on any other candidate." The speaker appeals for support on the strength of a representative demonstration of loyal Missouri Democrats, who will stand by him as long as he has a chance for the nomination.

Mr. Taft on His Return

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—On the eve of his three days' visit to Ohio, his home state, President Taft spoke tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria to the Ohio secretary of New York, delivering probably the most impassioned speech he has made in many months, directed against the "Nostrums of reform," and particularly against the recall of judges. In the efforts which the president said have been made to reform legislation in this country, he saw much that was good. He saw the faults of government in the United States, and admitted that in trying to eradicate them much might be accomplished by reformers. But in the effort to make the judiciary responsible to "every whim" of the people, he saw destruction. He declared that the conservative element of the nation, eventually must "get together" to prevent a movement that would make the courts the creatures of popular will.

SEEK ADVICE OF MISSIONARIES

Bishop in Methodist Episcopal Service at Foo Chow Notes Peculiar Circumstance of Revolution

CHRISTIAN WORKERS AS ARBITRATORS

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The frequency with which the contestants on both sides have turned to missionaries for advice and direction is one of the surprises of the present movement," said Bishop James W. Bashford of the Methodist Episcopal church in a letter from Foo Chow, China, December 22, given out here by the Methodist mission board today, dealing with the attitude of the Chinese toward the foreign missionaries.

"Indeed in most cases," continued the bishop, "the missionaries have been the arbiters between the contending parties, and both parties have accepted their judgment. The fact that so great a revolution has swept over China with so little bloodshed is due far more to Christian missionaries than the world at large, or even the Chinese as a whole, have realized. In regard to the missionaries, both parties have accepted the proper position of spiritual advisers to both sides in the crisis—a position which is conferring priceless benefits upon the Chinese."

Woodmen's Rates

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The proposition for the revision upward of the insurance rates of the Woodmen of America was adopted today at the convention by a vote of 460 for the higher rates against 300 opposing the proposition.

ALASKA'S NEEDS

President Taft Promises Co-operation in Enactment of Legislation for Territory

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—President Taft's assurance of co-operation in legislation for the development of Alaska was announced today at the annual meeting of the association of chambers of commerce of the Pacific coast. William M. Bunker, chairman of the San Francisco delegation, now urging the passage of "Alaskan measures," presented the message that he had been given a hearing by Secretary Wilson late today. In response the association adopted a resolution committing the coast delegation on the auspicious beginning of its work in behalf of Alaska.

Plea of Packers

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Efforts to show that the retailers were largely responsible for the high price of dressed beef were made by counsel for the defense at the packers' trial today.

Youthful Heroine

BERKELEY, Cal., Jan. 27.—Ruth Steel, 15 years old, figured as the heroine today in a rescue which saved two small boys from probable drowning. Frank Stapleton, eight years old, with his six-year-old brother, Roy, was playing on a raft on a pond four feet deep when the smaller boy fell overboard, and his brother, trying to save him, also found himself in the water beyond his depth. Little Miss Stapleton rushed in and dragged both boys to the bank. Roy had to be rolled over a barrel, but was otherwise uninjured.

DOMESTIC BROIL ENDS IN TRAGEDY

Wealthy Resident of San Francisco Suburb Shot Down by Neighbor's Chauffeur—Dying in Hospital

SAN MATEO, Cal., Jan. 27.—J. J. Moore, a wealthy fuel dealer of San Francisco, was shot and probably fatally wounded tonight near the residence here of his wife by J. J. Timony, a chauffeur employed by a wealthy neighbor of Mrs. Moore.

Moore was carried into the residence of his wife and was later taken to a hospital, where it was announced he could not live. Timony surrendered himself and is now in the custody of the sheriff of San Mateo county. Moore recently sued for divorce, charging Moore with extreme cruelty. Her husband in a cross-complaint alleged habitual intemperance. The names of several men socially prominent in San Francisco appeared in the case, including Read Admiral Thomas S. Phillips.

According to the story told by Timony, he was driving past the Moore residence when his engine failed. As he was bending over the hood of the car a man stepped from behind a tree on the side of the road opposite Moore's house and calling out, "You're looking for me," fired two shots. Timony hid behind the car, he says, in time to escape two more bullets. Timony asserts that he then drew his revolver and fired but was struck in the abdomen.

Captain H. N. Royle, of a military school nearby, ran to the scene and found Moore still standing by the road. With the assistance of Timothy and a maid from the Moore residence, he wounded Moore, who had heard the shooting, rushed into the road where her husband lay, and collapsed. Shortly afterward Moore was removed to a hospital where he made a statement to the city attorney, Charles M. Kirkbride. This statement up to a late hour had not been made public.

Timothy surrendered to Chief of Police Holland and was later taken to Redwood city by the sheriff. But one member of Timothy's revolver had been discharged.

SAN MATEO, Cal., Jan. 27.—City Attorney Kirkbride refused to make public all of Moore's statement, but in part it is as follows:

"I saw Mrs. Moore in the car, stopped it and ordered her to get out of it. She refused and I began shooting." Timothy, it was said tonight, had been seen frequently purchasing one or more bottles of champagne in local saloons. Timothy is a deputy constable.

Arrested on Suspicion

BILLINGS, Montana, Jan. 27.—On suspicion that she may have been implicated in the murder of Sid Bling, a Chinese, in Portland, Oregon, last December, Me Fung, a Chinese woman, was arrested here today by the police. She formerly lived in Billings, but has been absent from the city for about a year, and is known to have been in the vicinity of Portland. She returned to Billings about a week ago and was found by officers in a Chinese rooming house here. Chief of Police Taigo wired to the authorities of Portland and received orders to hold her till the arrival of a description of the woman wanted. When searched at the police station her person bore the marks of a woman who had been in a fight. She refused to talk about herself or where she had been since leaving here about a year ago.

GENERALS ASK FOR REPUBLIC

Unexpected Move of Manchurian Dynasty's Supporters May Bring About Abdication of the Throne

MEMORIAL SENT THROUGH PREMIER

Revolutionists Beaten in Severe Battle Fought on Railway Line Between Pukow and Tientsin

PEKING, Jan. 27.—The armistice between the government and republicans, which is to expire at 8 o'clock next Monday morning, probably will be extended despite the imperial edict of yesterday creating Yuan Shi Kai a marquis, which evidently covers some court design. Yuan undoubtedly favors abdication, and the Chinese are confident that abdication will come without further fighting. The throne reentered by edict yesterday that it intended to abide by the decision of the national assembly concerning the future government of the empire.

Premier Yuan Shi Kai took to the palace with him a telegraphic memorial from the generals of the imperial army demanding a republican form of government. The memorial accused the younger prince of the imperial clan of satisfying the best interests of the country, and preventing the Manchus from providing funds, thus destroying the morale of the army. It suggests also that Yuan Shi Kai be appointed high commissioner pending the formation of the new government.

The Empress Dowager and the Imperial Princes were impressed deeply by this memorial, and in consequence the question of speedy abdication of the throne is again to the front. Sharp fighting, which occurred on the railroad from Tien Tsin to Pukow, yesterday was caused by the advanced policy of the imperial troops, under the command of Chang Hsuan, and those of the revolutionists coming into conflict. The armies were each about 1,000 strong. The battle took place near Su Chow, and resulted in the defeat of the revolutionists.

The imperial army stationed at Shikuan, near Hankow, has retreated to the border of the province of Ho Nan. It is reported tonight that Yuan Shi Kai has requested permission of the throne to decline the marquisate offered him, but an imperial edict has been issued, insisting upon his acceptance of the title.

Revolutionaries Killed

MUKDEN, Jan. 27.—A series of assassinations of revolutionaries occurred here on Tuesday. Chang Yang, one of the rebel leaders, was murdered on that day and simultaneously his residence was wrecked and his secretary killed.

Long Struggle is Expected

Strike of Textile Workers at Lawrence, Mass., Has Apparently No Chance of Settlement

NEGOTIATIONS ARE TERMINATED

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 27.—A strike of approximately 50,000 textile workers in this city, which has been in progress more than two weeks, seemed likely to resolve itself into a long struggle. Representatives of the various mills issued a statement in Boston today that they will have no further negotiations with Joseph J. Rutter, of New York, the strike leader, and that the demands of the strikers cannot possibly be granted. On the other hand, the strikers' committee today voted not to confer with the mill agents again until the latter are ready to talk business.

Accidental Death

REVELSTOCK, B. C., Jan. 27.—The coroner's inquest held in Revelstock today on the body of George A. Morris, a C.P.R. engineer killed on January 23 at Glenogle, brought in a verdict of accidental death, no blame being attached to anybody. The deceased is supposed to have been dragged under the train while attempting to loosen the brakes on a skidding car. He jumped from the engine as the train was slowly running up the grade. He remarked to the fireman that a brake must be sticking some place, and was not seen again. He was found on the track at the junction of the following track.

DOUBTFUL CREDENTIALS

Vancouver County Court Judge Skeptical About Naturalization Certificate Given by Victorian

VANCOUVER, Jan. 27.—Before Judge Grant today applications for naturalization as British subjects were made on behalf of 71 Greeks. Although 71 affidavits were scanned, no more than a dozen of the applications appeared in court.

The first witness gave his name as Lacroos. He said that he had been born in Victoria. He stated that he had known all the 48 applicants for the three years required by statute.

"How do you know these men fulfil the requirements of the act?" demanded His Honor.

Lacroos replied that they had all ridden in his motor car.

"I do not know that that is sufficient evidence as to their credentials," remarked the court.

Halifax Herald's Misfortune

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 27.—Owing to the entire destruction of the Halifax Herald building and plant in the recent fire and the excessive cost of procuring a small paper, which is a disappointment to the management as it must also have been to readers and advertisers, the Herald and the Mail will not be issued for a few days, after which these papers will be printed from a battery of new linotypes and on a sixteen-page press temporarily installed in the Clayton building, Barrington street.

MEXICAN REBELS SUFFER REVERSE

Fifty-Nine Zapatistas Killed in Encounters with Rurales and Federal Troops—Fight for Nine Hours

GUERNAVACA, Mexico, Jan. 27.—Fifty-nine Zapatistas were killed yesterday and today in a series of engagements with rurales and federal troops at the village of Buena Vista, which ended when a relief force under Colonel Lugo routed the rebels, who had besieged a detachment of rurales in the village. The federal loss was two killed.

Two hundred federales and six hundred Zapatistas fought nine hours today for possession of Santa Maria, a town nine miles north of this city. The rebels, who had occupied the place, were routed. Their loss is said to have been heavy. The federales lost two second lieutenants and two privates.

The government forces are part of the command of Colonel Garcia Lugo. The leader of the Zapatistas is not named.

Close Race in N. E. A.

MONTREAL, Jan. 27.—It is still another day's race between the Ottawas, Wanderers and Canadiens in the N. H. A. Quebec defeat by the Canadiens tonight virtually put them out of the race, while it gives the Frenchmen the lead, with Wanderers and Ottawa tied, and only one goal behind, by virtue of the reversal of the form in Ottawa, where the Wanderers beat them 2 to 0.

High Scores With Shotguns

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 27.—The world's team trapshooting record was broken by the San Francisco and Spokane touring teams, when they tied in the continuation competition by breaking 194 out of 200 targets. The best previous record was 192. In the shoot-out of the tie, the San Francisco pair won out by one bird, as Willet and Fisher scored 46, while Reid and Poston broke 45. Poston was high man in the regular event, with a score of 98, and also in the shoot-out with 24. The scores today were: San Francisco, 194; Willet, 97; Fisher, 97; Spokane, 194; Poston, 98; Reid, 97; Portland, 183; Hollohan, 96; Robertson, 88.

Japanese Suits Divorce

VANCOUVER, Jan. 27.—The first Japanese divorce action to be heard in a Vancouver court is now before Justice Clement and will continue probably until Tuesday of next week. The plaintiff is Mrs. Sado Nakayama. In addition to the usual complaint she claims that her husband, Luisioro, treated her with extreme cruelty. Alleging that he is a wealthy man, she is suing for substantial damages in addition to the decree nisi. The husband admits he has property valued at \$10,000, but says he has mortgages totalling over \$30,000. J. W. DeB Harris is for the petitioner and A. T. Kapelle for the respondent, who denies the allegations.

Fifty Years Ago

Parties of men and boys were seen on the beach, which is now a park, at the site of the old city of Victoria, B. C., in 1862. The site was then a small settlement, and the beach was used for drying fish. The city of Victoria was founded in 1860, and the beach was a popular spot for the children of the city. The beach was then a small settlement, and the beach was used for drying fish. The city of Victoria was founded in 1860, and the beach was a popular spot for the children of the city.

SELLING-OUT SALE

Sale Ends Next Wednesday

Those who have not taken advantage of our 25 per cent. and 50 per cent. reductions have still a day or two left in which to supply themselves with useful and ornamental articles.

STERLING SILVERWARE

Sterling Coffee Spoons, gilt bowls. Regular per dozen \$7.00. Now **\$5.25**
Sterling Soup Spoons. Regular per dozen \$23. Now **\$17.25**
Sterling Dinner Forks. Regular \$30 per dozen. Now **\$22.50**
Sterling Dessert Spoons. Regular \$26 per dozen. Now **\$19.50**

Challoner & Mitchell Co., Ltd.

"THE GIFT CENTRE"

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A Money Maker!

We are exclusive agents for 27 acres, subdivided ready to market, which we offer at a lump sum per acre, with terms.

This property is in the path of development along the line of the new Saanich Electric.

It fronts on Wilkerson Road, along the 3 1/2 mile circle, with easy and direct access to the City.

It is a moneymaking proposition worth investigating—

Price \$800 per acre
ONE-QUARTER CASH

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Dyspepsia - Indigestion?

Sense of heaviness and fatigue after eating, pains, heartburn, etc.

"NYAL'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS"

Will quickly relieve the distressing symptoms and restore the organs to normal action. Safe, reliable. Price 50 cents per box.

We carry a full line of Nyal's Family Remedies.

Campbell's Prescription Store

Corner Fort Street and Douglas Street
We are prompt, we are careful and use the best in our work.

The Fountain of Youth

And vigor that is sought for so eagerly can be found—by drinking "Lemp's Beer"—it tastes good and is good, light, healthy, bright, sparkling and invigorating. It is made from pure malt and hops, and is not charged with carbonic acid gas as some beers are. It creates a hearty appetite and aids digestion. "Lemp's Beer" is a mighty good every-day drink. Order a case from your dealer. Drink it at your club or hotel.

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FROM COAST TO PORT HOPE BY RAIL

C. P. R. and Great Northern Plans for Interior—Direct Connection Between South Yale and Kootenay

That the Hope Mountain's career as a barrier to easy communication between the coast and the southern interior of the province is almost at an end, is obvious from recent discussions of projects for construction and developments in that quarter. It is stated that the Great Northern has no difficulty in obtaining the desired renewal of its charter for the V. V. and E. and that construction from Hope to Princeton will begin before midsummer. It is equally certain that the C. P. R. will bridge the gap between Nicola and Hope during the present winter. The direct connection between South Yale and Kootenay. Meanwhile the Canadian Northern Pacific contractors are making excellent progress with their work. The first of March at the very latest will see the track laid to Hope, and two months later grading will be completed to Yale. Trains will be in operation between the coast and Port Hope by Dominion Day and it is expected that Canada's natal day will be elaborately celebrated in consequence by the residents of Hope.

BAPTIST POLICY IN EDUCATION

Continued from Page One.

tirely left out of it. Was that the kind of education they intended to give their children? Was it the education that enabled them to get rich quick? He believed that now as never before in the west there was a necessity for a Christian institution that would save their young people from these materialistic ideals and give them a bigger and higher purpose in life. (Applause.)

He was positively speaking for the first time in their midst and he wanted to speak with no uncertain voice, as his heart was pained with the thought that there were those who wanted to hand over work to the state, with all its materialistic ideals. He appealed to them not to listen to suggestions of this kind, but to face this question manfully and in the spirit of Christians.

The suggestion was offered that they abolish their arts course for ministerial studies and build up an annex in connection with one of the provincial universities, where their theological work might be done. He asked was that the policy that would bring to them the men for their ministry. With such a system how many of their young men would have been Baptist students? His conviction was that a very large proportion of them would not have been there. It pained him to say that their ministerial students were not coming from their church families. He did not think that he could put his hand on more than two in Brandon college who came from their Baptist church families. All this materialism was getting into their homes, and yet they propose to destroy their institutes for cultivation of the truth of the spirit. The young men they mostly had were from the Old Country, who came to them with the idea of getting a brush-up in theology and then going to the ministry. Some of them were rather surprised when they found that they had to take the four of the class, so thorough was the instruction. The result of the adoption of the annex would be the loss of the great many ministerial students. The annex to the state university would have a tendency to lower the spiritual life, temper and thought of the smaller body. What did they stand for as a denomination? For one thing, it was not Baptism. It was a fact that spiritual life was the very essence of religion. They had no business to produce a schism in the body. It was proposed that they should have a theological academy instead of an arts course. It was more important that they should have an arts course than a Christian academy, for it was at the university stage that the young man had to restate his religious convictions.

REVIVES WIDENING SCHEME

Alderman Outthorpe Will Seek to Carry Through Work on Fort Street

Despite the repeated efforts which have been made during the past two years to carry out a scheme of widening Fort street at the narrow portion lying westerly of the Yates street junction, efforts which aroused the decided opposition of some owners who would have been assessed for the work, Alderman Outthorpe will again bring the scheme to the attention of the council. Tomorrow evening he will introduce a resolution to widen that portion of the thoroughfare by the widening of the sidewalk property on the south side of the street from Linden avenue to the dividing line between lots 9 and 10, Craigdarroch park subdivision, and on the north side from Ormond street to Yates street. This appropriation would permit of a roadway of a width of seventy-six feet making it uniform with that portion widened last year. Alderman Outthorpe's idea is to charge the entire cost of expropriation against the owners on that portion sought to be widened, this cost to be spread over a period of fifty years. It was at this very point of cost that such vigorous opposition was made formerly, some of the owners claiming that as the widening would redound to the benefit of owners of property further out the street that these latter should be also assessed in some slight and that as the work could not be con-

sidered as one benefiting solely the immediate owners, but would benefit the whole portion of the city lying to the eastward the city as a whole should make some contribution towards the cost. Alderman Outthorpe is confident that if the owners can be got together the project will now prove acceptable.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

The marriage of Charles Ridgway and Jean Wilson McEwen, both of Victoria, took place on Friday at 2 p. m. at 1135 Yates street, Rev. T. E. Holling officiating. The happy pair will continue to reside in this city.

The engagement is announced of Miss Myrtle Owen, only daughter of the late Capt. and Mrs. L. Owen, to Mr. W. H. Pool of London, England.

Mrs. J. Sidney Gibb of 923 Burdette avenue, has returned from an extended visit to Golden, B. C.

Mrs. F. F. Hedges will receive for the first time in her new home, "Lethbridge," Arm street, Burleigh, on Tuesday, Jan. 30th, and afterwards on the second Tuesday of each month during the season.

Owing to the unavoidable detention of the H. M. S. Algernon, in the south, the marriage of Miss Genevieve Irving and Mr. Henry A. Milman, B. N., arranged for this place on Wednesday 30, is postponed until further notice.

CIVIC DEPARTMENTS WILL BE PROBED

Mayor Beckwith Will Urge Inquiry Into Existing Conditions With View to Reforms Where Needed

In pursuance of his pre-election pledge that if elected he would immediately take steps to bring into effect, with the assistance of the council, a comprehensive enquiry into all matters relating to the civic departmental administration, Mayor Beckwith, at tomorrow night's meeting of the council, will submit a resolution as follows: "That a special committee of the city council be appointed to inquire into all matters relating to the working of the several departments of the corporation in the city hall with the view of making recommendations to the council as to the most efficient method of administration. It has been no secret that for the past six months relations between the various departments have been gradually growing more strained and matters have come to a stage where some of the officials hardly speak when they pass by. The recent incident when the city engineer and a member of his department came to grips was indicative of the civic atmosphere.

Mayor Beckwith stated yesterday that his desire is that the council should secure a better understanding of the official and municipal administration and, if possible, bring about a better understanding as between the various departments.

DELEGATES SATISFIED

Government to Put Chilliwack-Hope Road in First-Class Condition

The delegates from Hope, Yale and Nicola, who recently visited this city to interview the government in support of increased appropriations express themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the response received. The town of Hope asked definitely for the sum of \$12,000 for streets and sidewalks, and for the opening for motor car traffic of the Yale road from Chilliwack to Hope. Yale asked for a number of improvements in the town and vicinity, the latter including the reopening of the Yale road from Hope to Yale. The Minister has already promised that the Chilliwack-Hope road will be put in first-class condition for motor car traffic this season. He further stated that the government had definitely accepted the Silver Creek route as part of the inter-provincial motor car highway, and that construction would begin this year.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Home Rule in Ulster

Sir—I believe Mr. Redmond, leader of the Home Rule party, and Mr. Winston Churchill are determined to advocate Home Rule in Ireland's Orange hordes next month, and some Canadian papers hope Mr. Redmond and his friend the cabinet minister will be allowed free speech in Belfast. In the abstract that is, perhaps, all right up to the danger line, which, in the United Kingdom the strong arm of the law selling in obedience to proclamation, keeps them back from. If Churchill and Redmond are allowed to lead their Home Rule across that line there will be bloodshed as sure as a blade will follow the throwing of Rock oil upon a fire. Mr. James Douglas, a London editor and advocate of Home Rule, who knows Belfast and the Ulster men well, says: "Nothing could be more foolish than any attempt to treat the impending peril as unreal and dismiss the resolution of the Ulster Unionist council as a piece of rhetorical bluff. It is a terrible combination, based upon three passionate principles, for which they are ready to lay down their lives if necessary, their race, their faith and their bread and butter." Mr. Douglas has been recently in Belfast renewing his acquaintance with Ulster men. I don't know if he has ever seen them fighting, but I have, and they certainly pay attention to it whilst they are at it, however they don't want to fight, but by Jim if they do they've got the pluck, they've got the men, they've got the money, too, as the old song says. They don't fight smiling like the south of Ireland men, who will tell the police when arrested that it "was nothing at all, at all but a few friends partin'."

T. M. KENNEDY.

REALTY MARKET EVINCING LIFE

Several Transactions of Considerable Importance Carried Through During Week Just Closed

During the week just closed the centre of interest in realty matters has been the James Bay and Victoria West districts. Some few days ago a persistent rumor was afloat to the effect that the large acreage property occupying three or four blocks in James Bay, with a frontage on Dallas Road, owned by Senator Macdonald, had been sold to one of the railway companies. This story was circulated with such persistency that it was given credence in quarters that ought to have been well-informed, and on the head of it property in the immediate vicinity commenced to move. The Colonist made enquiries in the most authoritative sources and was informed that the property of Senator Macdonald had not been sold.

However, deals in real estate in James Bay are of daily occurrence, though much of the property is held in reserve for the most authoritative sources and was informed that the property of Senator Macdonald had not been sold.

One local syndicate is said to have acquired holdings at an investment of some \$200,000.

Values of real estate in the city proper are steady, and strictly "inside" property is much in demand. The sale is reported of the block at Yates street owned by the estate of the late Dr. Frank Hall, to Mr. Perry Finch, of Messrs. Finch & Finch, for a sum in the neighborhood of \$65,000. There is a two-story building on the lot which measures 50x110. It is the intention of the purchaser to arrange the ground floor as accommodation for stores and the upper story will be remodelled as offices. Mr. Finch adds several stories to the building.

Another interesting deal during the week was the purchase by Mr. Arthur Harman of the old Weights and Measures building and lot on Langley street, adjoining the Bank Exchange. He announces it to be his intention to erect at an early date an up-to-date three-story office building, the ground floor of which he will reserve for his own business.

The real estate exchange intends joining with the city and the board of trade in urging upon the federal and provincial governments the desirability of giving the island rail connection via Seymour Narrows.

At the last session of the exchange it was resolved to support the city council in an appeal to the government to have the jail removed outside the city limits. At the next meeting of the exchange a resolution will be presented fixing the southeast portion of the island, included in a line drawn from the northern boundary to the city limits of Nanaimo and north of the Jordan river, as territory to be governed by exchange laws.

BOWLING

Opening Games in New Alleys Prove Interesting

The opening game at the new alleys at 711 Yates street, was rolled between the Moose and the Bruins. The Moose quintette did not bow up to their average but with some practice on the new alleys should regain their old form. The result follows:

	Moose	Bruins	Total
Brester	149	164	313
Pox	147	143	290
Aaronson	154	154	308
Greaves	141	159	300
	165	145	310
Totals	596	725	1321
All Stars	1	168	169
Peters	140	208	348
Holmes	128	170	308
Holmes	208	163	371
Totals	517	610	1127

Highest score: Holton 208.

Highest average: Holton 167.

Bowling Briefs

The Bruins have a match game on for Monday evening at the Brunswick alleys, there promises to be some records broken as the boys are all in first-class condition. They are coming out with a challenge to every team in the city.

The Brunswick alleys are arranging for a three tournament to commence February 1st.

Assistant Clerk in Oak Bay—The work of the municipal council of Oak Bay has grown to such dimensions during the past year that it has been decided to augment the clerical staff by the appointment of an assistant to the clerk. Mr. J. S. Floyd, and applications for this post must be received by the council by noon tomorrow. Applicants, who must be under 35 years of age, must have qualifications, the salary they expect, and give personal references.

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Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes, 2 pkgs. for	25c
Maita Vita, 2 pkgs. for	15c
Shredded Wheat Cakes, per pkg.	15c
Quaker Puffed Rice, per pkg.	25c
Quaker Puffed Wheat, 2 pkgs. for	25c
Quaker Oats, 2 pkgs. for	25c
Quaker Oats, large size	25c
Quaker Corn Flakes, 2 pkgs. for	25c
Post Toasties, 2 pkgs. for	35c
B. & K. Cream of Oats, small pkg.	10c
Germea, per pkg.	30c
Wheatlets, per pkg.	15c
Barley Flakes, per pkg.	25c
Cream of Wheat, per pkg.	20c
Pearls of Wheat, per pkg.	35c
Olympic Wheat Hearts, per pkg.	15c
Grape Nuts, per pkg.	25c
Ricena, per pkg.	15c
Triscuit, per pkg.	25c
Puro Pancake Flour, per pkg.	35c
Pescok Buckwheat Flour, per pkg.	25c
Purity Food, per pkg.	25c
Olympic Pancake Flour, per pkg.	\$1.05
Rollad Oats, extra quality, 20-lb. sack	40c
Rollad Oats, extra quality, 7-lb. sack	35c
Ogilvie's Rolled Oats, 8-lb. sack	50c
B. & K. Oatmeal, 10-lb. sack, coarse, standard and fine	45c
Whole Wheat, 10-lb. sack	45c
Graham Flour, 10-lb. sack	45c
Buckwheat Flour, 10-lb. sack	60c
Cracked Wheat, 10-lb. sack	25c
Ground Rice, per sack	50c
Rollad Wheat, 10-lb. sack	45c
Hominy, 10-lb. sack	50c
Rye Flour, 10-lb. sack	50c

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*Starts Thursday Morning
February 1st*

At 8:30 a. m. Thursday morning next, our doors open, admitting you to our usual FEBRUARY WHITEWEAR SALE, but of far more significance "Campbell's" quality underwear has long been the greatest feature in Victoria drygoods sales. We do not intend, and do not purpose here to dwell upon that—our aim is to impress upon every lover of dainty, sterling quality, reliable lingerie, to buy now for the future—to buy while they can at such prices. The following price details, while very brief, will give you a good idea of how the requirements of the modest purse can be met.

Corset Covers

- Ladies' Fine Cotton Corset Covers, round necks and edged with lace. Reg. 35c. Sale price **25c**
- Ladies' Nainsook Corset Covers, neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery. Reg. 45c. Sale price **35c**
- Ladies' Corset Covers of fine nainsook, round necks with yoke of all-over embroidery, ribbon. Reg. 65c. Sale **50c**
- Ladies' Nainsook Corset Covers, excellent quality, with round yoke of embroidered insertion, neck and sleeves edged with lace. Reg. 75c. Sale price **60c**
- Ladies' Corset Covers of fine nainsook with narrow beading, neck and sleeves edged with embroidery, ribbon draw. Reg. \$1. Sale price **75c**
- Ladies' Extra Fine Nainsook Corset Covers with embroidered insertion and narrow beading, ribbon draw, neck and sleeves edged with open eyelet embroidery. Reg. \$1.25. Sale price **\$1.00**



Drawers

- Ladies' Fine Cotton Drawers, umbrella flounce, trimmed with hem stitching. Reg. 35c. Sale price **25c**
- Ladies' Drawers of fine cotton, with lawn flounce and trimmed with fine tucking. Reg. 45c. Sale price **30c**
- Ladies' Extra Fine Cotton Drawers with flounce of fine lawn, cluster tucks and edged with embroidery. Reg. 65c. Sale price **50c**
- Ladies' Drawers of Extra Fine Cotton, lawn flounce and trimmed with lace edge. Reg. 75c. Sale price **60c**
- Ladies' Extra Fine Nainsook Drawers with deep flounce of exquisite embroidery. Reg. 90c. Sale price **75c**
- Ladies' Extra Fine Nainsook Drawers with embroidered insertion and ruffle of embroidery. Reg. \$1.00. Sale price **75c**

Underskirts

- Ladies' Underskirts of good white cotton with deep flounce and trimmed with cluster tuckings. Reg. 75c. Sale price **60c**
- Ladies' Underskirts of good white cotton, flounce of fine lawn, trimmed with narrow tucks, also frill of embroidery. Reg. \$1.00. Sale price **75c**
- Ladies' Fine Cotton Underskirts with deep lawn flounce, trimmed with three rows of cluny lace insertion and edged with flounce of cluny lace, also have under dust frill. Reg. \$1.25. Sale price **\$1.00**
- Ladies' Fine Cotton Underskirts with deep lawn flounce, one row of wide embroidery insertion, flounce of embroidery and dust frill. Reg. \$1.25. Sale price **\$1.00**
- Ladies' Fine Cambric Underskirts with flounce of good quality lawn, cluster of narrow tucks, deep lace insertion, ruffle of lace and under dust frill. Reg. \$1.50. Sale price **\$1.25**
- Ladies' Underskirts of Extra Fine Nainsook with deep lawn flounce, embroidery insertion and deep embroidery ruffle, also has under dust frill. Reg. \$2.50. Sale price **\$2.00**



Glorious Lot of Samples

Last February we had no Lingerie Samples to offer but this time we have a glorious lot beautifully trimmed with lace and insertion, for you to select from. We consider our Samples a signal achievement in buying and assembling the loveliest and daintiest Lingerie ever exhibited.

LADIES' COMBINATIONS LADIES' PRINCESS SLIPS
LADIES' CHEMISES LADIES' NIGHTDRESSES
LADIES' DRAWERS LADIES' CORSET COVERS
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For Children and Misses, similar lines to the above, including dresses.

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- Ladies' Nightdresses of good strong cotton, slip-over style, edged with lace and ribbon draw, short sleeves. Reg. \$1.00. Sale price **75c**
- Ladies' Extra Strong Cotton Nightdresses, trimmed with cluster tucking, necks and sleeves edged with ruffle. Reg. \$1.00. Sale price **75c**
- Ladies' Fine Nainsook Nightdresses, with round necks of all-over embroidery and ribbon draw, slip-over style, short sleeves. Reg. \$1.25. Sale **\$1.00**
- Ladies' Fine Nainsook Nightdresses, slip-over style, round neck, finished with Swiss beading and threaded with ribbon, short sleeves. Reg. \$1.25. Sale price **\$1.00**
- Ladies' Extra Fine Nainsook Nightdresses, slip-over style, high neck, trimmed with embroidery and lace. Reg. \$1.60. Sale price **\$1.25**
- Ladies' Extra Fine Nainsook Nightdresses, slip-over style, round yoke of insertion and beading threaded with ribbon. Reg. \$1.75. Sale price **\$1.50**

In conclusion, we will say that our February Whitewear Sale cannot but further strengthen the confidence the ladies in and around Victoria have placed in us in the past. Not for a moment could we afford to weaken that confidence, and our determination to remain supreme will easily be evidenced when our doors open Thursday morning next at 8:30 a. m.

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Manuscript offered for sale to The Colonist must be addressed to the business office, otherwise the company will not assume the responsibility of the return of same to the author. M. & E. accepted by other than the business manager will not be paid for.

Sunday, January 28, 1912

RELIGIOUS UNREST

This is a period of great religious unrest. It is showing itself in many ways. The recent decrees of the Papal authorities, which have attracted so much attention, the unusual claims advanced by certain Anglican clergymen, the numerous "heresy" trials that have taken place in different denominations, the movement for church union, the more or less heterodox utterances of many ministers and theological teachers are all evidence of this movement. Some of these things are reactionary; others are progressive; but whether reactionary or progressive, they indicate dissatisfaction with things as they are and this is unrest. We do not say, for we do not think, that the unrest is unhealthy. Better that ecclesiasticism should assert untenable claims, better that the attitude of the lay mind should be one of doubt than that there should be stagnation. A stagnant pool generates all manner of abominations; a flowing river purifies itself.

We are aware that some estimable people think that secular papers ought not to deal with topics of this kind; but from this we dissent, and for two reasons. One of them is that religion touches the life of every individual, even though he may be unconscious of the fact. The other is that if the secular press does not deal with them, they will be brought only to the attention of an ever-narrowing circle. If the secular press errs at all in this respect, it is by ignoring what after all is of more importance to the state than any temporary political policy or any plan for material development. The effect of these may or may not be permanent; the influence of religion goes on from generation to generation. No nation is better than its religion; it may be better than its recognized creed, for religion and creed are not necessarily the same thing.

It is not too much to say that in the past the Christian Church has concerned itself more with creeds and ecclesiastical authority than with the advancement of individual righteousness, and when we say Christian Church we have no one denomination more in mind than another. The Roman Catholic Church, the most ancient and widespread in its influence of them all, is not a whit more jealous of its authority than is the latest sect that has been organized by people who have sought outside of the other denominations something that they have not been able to find within them. The tendency to assert authority in matters of belief has characterized all religions at all times and in all lands. If we do not persecute each other for difference of belief or make wars to demolish the infidels, it is chiefly because the real spirit of religion, the Divine element that is in it, is making its influence felt in spite of ourselves.

To what end has this been written? you may ask. Look abroad over the Christian world and what do you see? Is not class setting itself against class? Do not the workers say that they find neither in church nor state the things that safeguard their welfare and happiness? Are there not false prophets abroad in the land, teaching that social salvation can be found in impracticable economic theories? And has not the Christian Church a duty to perform in the face of this crisis? In Gulliver's Travels we are told of a place where the people were divided into two sects, the Big-endians and the Little-endians, the former holding that an egg should be broken at the big end and the latter that it should be broken at the little end. Some of the disputes which divide the Christian Church and weaken its power are of no more importance than this imaginary one.

The time has come for the Church to act. It alone can save Christendom from destruction. The Heathen world is aroused and if we will hold our place we must unite and place our boasted civilization upon the only sound basis, namely the spiritual truth taught by Jesus of Nazareth. There have been crises before and the Church has saved our branch of the human race. The Northern Barbarians could demolish the material greatness of Rome, but they were themselves vanquished by the spiritual force of the

Church of Rome. Centuries of spiritual lethargy brought Christendom to the verge of a catastrophe, but again the impelling force of religious sentiment spurred the people to action, the advance of the Saracen and the Turk was stayed, a period of religious activity was ushered in and Europe experienced a renaissance, which found expression in the discovery of America and the ascendancy of European ideas and the principles of Christianity throughout the globe. Space will not permit us to mention what religion has accomplished in the way of salvation for individual nations, but we may add that if history teaches any one thing more than another it is that the principles, of which the Church is the self-constituted guardian, are alone equal to protect mankind from disaster and decay.

Believing these things to be true, we ask if there is any subject to which the press could with greater advantage turn its attention from time to time than the work of inspiring the people with an appreciation of the tremendous efficiency of the Christian religion as an agency for national regeneration, and for stimulating those who are identified with the management of church organizations to the realization that they have a vast work to do, that is being largely left undone. "Lift up your eyes and behold the fields are already white unto the harvest."

A TONE PICTURE

There is no harm in saying that many people were surprised and that some were disappointed by the music in "The Girl of the Golden West." It was of such an unusual character. It was wholly lacking in the easy rhythmic flow, to which the older Italian composers accustomed us and with which the makers of light opera have made us familiar. There was not a haunting air in the whole composition, and very few of the audience left the theatre with a new melody running through their heads. Not a boy on the street whistled a selection from it the next morning. The book of the opera has no particular merit; it is commonplace where it is not absurd. Wherein, then, shall we discover the remarkable popularity of the production? We think it is in the fact that the whole score is a wonderful tone picture.

The composer has sought to portray in music the rugged life of a frontier mining camp. The scene was laid in California more than half a century ago, but the picture is true of every camp everywhere and at any time. We speak now of the musical picture, for remember that it is possible to depict in music the spirit of a place and time as truly as with brush on canvas. The composer sought to hold up for us a portrayal of the life of a mining camp as he believed it to be, and for this purpose the words of the book and the plot of the opera were only a means to an end. Hence also the relatively great numerical strength of the orchestra. The production is not something to be analyzed, but is to be taken as a whole. When Wagner set out to deal with the great legends of the Teutonic race, he was treating robust themes, with the deeds of rugged men and women—rugged, we say, not rough. The softness of Italian measures would not do for such work, and he gave us a strange combination of the weird and majestic, and Puccini, when he came to deal with men in a social condition little removed from the primitive, found the beaten paths of composition profitless to follow, and he created music like the men and women of the frontier, something strange, hard to understand, at times almost discordant, but full of wonderful harmonies. Note also the recurrence of musical climaxes. Classical Italian opera may give a tone of climax in each Act; Puccini gives them frequently. And is this not true to frontier life in mining camps, is it not even true of all frontier life as a rule? Are not climaxes constantly occurring? We are, as every one knows, hurried on in our life here in the West from climax to climax; we have hardly passed one before we are confronted with another. With this in mind, think over the music of "The Girl of the Golden West." Fortissimo passages came unexpectedly, and the effect of one had scarcely passed before, out of something that seemed of the ordinary, another arose. The score of this composition is a wonderful series of tone pictures; it is the spirit of the frontier portrayed in music.

A QUESTION IN ASSESSMENT

Representations have been made to the Municipal Committee of the Legislature against the taxation of lands within municipalities at a higher price than \$500 an acre, when they are used for agricultural purposes. On the face of the case it would seem to be unreasonable to suppose that farm lands would ever be assessed at a much higher figure than that named, and therefore an explanation may be timely. The question was brought under the notice of the Commission on Taxation at Vancouver and New Westminster, and we may assume that the reason it was not dealt with in the report of that body was that, as it

related to a detail of municipal assessment, it did not come within the scope of its inquiry. A specific case may be cited, without mentioning names. A, B, and C, are adjacent landowners with property having a water frontage. A and C sell their tracts to real estate firms, who subdivide them and place them on the market. B retains his and cultivates it. A and C are assessed upon their land at the values they put upon it for sale purposes and B, whose property is between theirs and of practically the same character, is assessed at the same valuation. They hold their waterfront lots at a certain price per front foot, and B finds his farm assessed by the front foot. This brings B's taxes to a point which means confiscation, unless he is well enough off to be able to pay his taxes, and hold his land for an appreciation in value. What he wants to do is to hold his land, live on it and farm it, and he cannot understand why it should be assessed at a higher value than B's land, similarly situated, and of equal value for farm purposes, but which, fortunately for B, happens not to be adjacent to tracts which some enterprising people have subdivided.

To the complaint of B, it is answered that he would not sell his land at a lower value than the assessor puts upon it, and that he really believes he will get that price for it by and by, but to this B answers by asking why he should be compelled to pay taxes upon a contingent future value of his land. It will be conceded to be a somewhat startling proposition, that if some real estate speculator sees fit to buy and subdivide a piece of land in a farming community and put the price of his lots at such a figure as will make the land bring him, if the lots are sold, several thousands of dollars per acre, the adjacent farmer should be assessed at that value.

The question is not without its serious difficulties, for there are objections to the fixing by the Legislature of any maximum acreage value for assessment purposes within municipalities or everywhere else. It might be possible to reach the desired result, not by fixing a maximum assessment value for farm lands, but by providing that subdivisions should be assessed at the sale price of the lots. Such a provision might, by the application of the maxim "expressio unius est exclusio alterius," be construed by the assessors to mean that lands held for farming purposes should be taxed at the ordinary value of farm lands. We can imagine, however, cases in which this would work as much injustice to the public as the practice now complained of works it to private individuals. As a general proposition it is not desirable to pass laws to meet cases of individual hardship, and we are not aware of any statutory provision in British Columbia which forbids the exercise by assessors of what is ordinarily known as common sense.

Does any one really know what is the matter with the Smith's Hill reservoir?

Home Rule, or rather the principles underlying the demand for it, will never be settled without discussion. It is to be hoped that it will not be an armed discussion.

The impending difficulty between France and Italy has happily been disposed of. This cloud upon the horizon was quickly dissipated, and largely because of the firmness shown by France.

The leader of the Socialists in the Reichstag says that the strength of that party assures the peace of the world. All will join in the hope that events will make his words good.

Italy and Turkey are as far away from peace as ever. The Italian commander has arranged for a general advance into the interior of the country. He may be successful, but the chances against it are many.

Down in South America they have their own system of recall. When a president does not suit, the people rebel; if this is too slow a process they assassinate him. Hitherto this system has not been a conspicuous success.

The action of the Canadian Pacific Railway in deciding to use oil in all their locomotives on the entire mountain system is highly commendable. We hope this policy will be extended to its lines on Vancouver Island. The importance of saving the forests from destruction cannot be overestimated.

A great deal of sympathy will be felt in the newspaper world of Canada with the Halifax Herald in its temporary suspension caused by the recent destruction of its premises by fire. It is gratifying to learn that in the course of a few days our spirited contemporary will be itself again.

Unquestionably the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to New York and Washington was a very great success. Whether their example can be followed by the King and Queen is as yet uncertain, but if it can be, there is no doubt that the effect upon public opinion in the United States would be highly favorable.



Read About It --- Yes, Read All About It

Our Great Clearance Sale

The Greatest Sale of Furniture and Housefurnishings Ever Held in This City

This is house-cleaning with us—it's our great event. It means much to us, but more to YOU who have needed furniture and housefurnishings to buy. The discounts are real, genuine discounts, down to the last dollar.

If there is one single thing that your home needs—or if you have a home ALL your own in mind—here is opportunity knocking at your door. Embrace it now while 'tis knocking.

The Furniture Sale Starts Tomorrow

And will continue till Saturday Evening at 9.30. The articles below are what we offer at Great Reductions

- 1 Arm Chair—Solid oak, golden finish, leather covered spring seat. Reduced from \$30.00 to **\$17.50**
- 1 Arm Rocker—Solid oak, golden finish. Reduced from \$30.00 to **\$17.50**
- 1 Arm Chair—Solid oak, golden finish. Reduced from \$18.00 to **\$12.00**
- 1 Arm Rocker—Solid oak, golden finish. Reduced from \$30.00 to **\$22.50**
- 1 Rocker—Solid oak, golden finish. Reduced from \$20.00 to **\$12.50**
- 1 Arm Chair—Solid oak, golden finish. Reduced from \$20.00 to **\$12.50**
- 1 Arm Chair—Solid oak, golden finish. Reduced from \$18.00 to **\$12.00**
- 1 Arm Chair—Solid oak, golden finish. Reduced from \$18.00 to **\$12.00**
- 1 Arm Chair—Solid oak, Early English finish. Reduced from \$35.00 to **\$25.00**
- 1 Arm Rocker—Solid oak, Early English finish. Reduced from \$35.00 to **\$25.00**
- 1 Leather Chair—Solid oak, golden finish. Reduced from \$25.00 to **\$17.50**
- 1 Arm Chair—Solid oak, Early English finish. Reduced from \$20.00 to **\$12.50**
- 1 China Cabinet—Solid oak, Early English finish. Reduced from \$65.00 to **\$40.00**
- 1 Dinner Wagon—Fumed oak. Reduced from \$35.00 to **\$22.50**
- 1 Buffet—Solid oak, golden finish. Reduced from \$32.50 to **\$22.50**
- 8 Reception Chairs—Mahogany finish, upholstered in denim. Reduced from \$10.00 each to **\$7.50**
- 1 Arm Chair—Solid oak, golden finish. Reduced from \$32.00 to **\$22.50**
- 1 Arm Chair—Solid oak, Early English finish. Reduced from \$20.00 to **\$15.00**

- 1 Arm Rocker—Solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish. Reduced from \$20.00 to **\$15.00**
- 1 Wood Seat Rocker—Solid oak, Early English finish. Reduced from \$14.00 to **\$10.00**
- 1 Wood Seat Arm Chair—Solid oak, Early English finish. Reduced from \$14.00 to **\$10.00**
- 1 Wood Seat Arm Chair—Solid oak, Early English finish. Reduced from \$14.00 to **\$10.00**
- 1 Hall Seat—Solid oak, Early English finish. Reduced from \$30.00 to **\$18.75**
- 1 Arm Chair—Solid oak, Early English finish. Reduced from \$18.00 to **\$12.00**
- 1 Rocker—Solid oak, Early English finish. Reduced from \$25.00 to **\$15.00**
- 1 Arm Chair—Solid oak, Early English finish. Reduced from \$16.00 to **\$13.00**
- 3-Piece Fumed Oak Library Suite—Reduced from \$65.00 to **\$40.00**
- 1 Mahogany, Leather Upholstered Davenport—Reduced from \$125.00 to **\$100.00**
- 1 Mahogany, Tapestry Upholstered Davenport—Reduced from \$90.00 to **\$70.00**
- 1 Mahogany China Cabinet—Reduced from \$85.00 to **\$65.00**
- 1 Mirror—Gilt frame. Reduced from \$30.00 to **\$15.00**
- 1 Mirror—Gilt frame. Reduced from \$16.00 to **\$7.50**
- 1 Mirror—Gilt frame. Reduced from \$20.00 to **\$10.00**
- 1 Mirror—With frame. Reduced from \$15.00 to **\$5.00**
- 1 Gilt Mirror—Reduced from \$40.00 to **\$35.00**
- 1 Mirror—With frame. Reduced from \$12.00 to **\$10.00**
- 1 Gilt Mirror—Reduced from \$20.00 to **\$10.00**
- 1 Mirror—With frame. Reduced from \$28.00 to **\$25.00**
- 1 Gilt Mirror—Reduced from \$35.00 to **\$25.00**
- 1 Den Table—Solid oak, Early English finish. Reduced from \$15.00 to **\$8.00**
- 1 Golden Oak Inlaid Parlor Table—Reduced from \$25.00 to **\$17.50**

Tomorrow and Tomorrow and Tomorrow

Three more days and the Big Remnant Clearance Sale Closes on Our Second Floor—Every Piece Cut Below Cost

Every piece displayed on our second floor at a sacrifice. You have the chance of a lifetime now to get these beautiful home pieces at less than cost. Remnants of Cretonne, Chintz and Denim Prints, Madras and Allover Curtain Nets, All-Lace Curtains of which there is only one pair. These are all grades and represent the best selling lines for the season. All odd lines of Table Covers, Doyleys and Filled Pillow Cases.

We Offer You a 3 Room Outfit for \$124

SEE THESE THREE ROOMS IN OUR BROUGHTON STREET WINDOWS

The Weiler Bros.' Store will show you the way to a comfortable, cosy home of your own. This splendid three-room outfit that we offer for \$124.00 will surely interest you. Here are the articles included. See them in our Broughton Street windows.

- Buffet—Golden finish, with British bevel mirror, two drawers at top. Large linen drawer, two doors to large cupboard.
- Extension Table—Golden finish, 6ft. extension, square top, five legs.
- Six Dining Chairs—Golden finish.
- Dresser—Solid oak, golden finish, top 18 x 36, British bevel mirror 14 x 24. Three spacious drawers.
- Folding Sofa Bed.

- Cane-Seat Rocker—Golden finish.
- Parlor Table—Golden finish, size 22 x 22.
- Cane Seat Chair.
- Chiffonier—Solid oak, golden finish, top 18 x 30. Five large drawers.
- Kitchen Cupboard—Golden finish.
- Four Kitchen Chairs—Golden finish.
- Kitchen Table.

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

WEILER BROS.

Victoria's
Popular Home
Furnishers

Sunday, January 28, 1912



**Hockey
Boots
and
Skates
in
All
Sizes**

James Maynard

1313 Douglas St. Phone 1232
Odd Fellows' Block

WATCH REPAIRING

We are experts in this line and guarantee all our work for one year.

CLOCKS

called for anywhere within three miles and delivered on short notice.

STODDARTS

Jewelry Store
Cor. Broad and Johnson Sts.

Ivel's Palatable Cod Liver Oil

With Malt, Extract Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites, is the TONIC we can and do recommend for after your Grippe colds.

IVEL'S PHARMACY
1415 Government Street
Westholme Hotel Building.
Phone 2963. We Deliver.

Victoria Dairy Lunch

Try our Home-Made—
**PIES and
FRENCH
FASHERY**
—orders taken over Phone.
Langley and Yates. Phone 1249.

Have Your Photos Framed

Before they become soiled. We have just received a shipment of the latest designs and finishes.

Jos. Sommer & Sons
1012 Government Street

Get a House of Your Own

Let me quote you prices on the construction of a house to adorn your vacant lot.

We Can Arrange Terms
D. H. Bale
Contractor and Builder
Phone 1140.
Cor. Fort and Bladens Streets.

The exquisite charm of the cocoa bean is best enjoyed in

SUCHARD'S COCOA

Is finer in full-rich-tastefulness than any other.

F.L. 194 Agents
W. E. HALLMAN CO., LTD.
Vancouver, B. C.

COMES TO HIS END IN POLICE CELLS

Alexander Campbell, Seaman, Suddenly Expires While Sleeping Off Effects of Apparent Carouse

Brought into the police station yesterday afternoon in an almost helpless condition through what the police believed was the result of over indulgence in liquor, Alexander Campbell, apparently a seaman judging from papers found in his possession, died in his cell at 10 o'clock last evening. Despite the efforts of the officers present to restore him and keep up animation until the arrival of the doctor Campbell died a few seconds after Dr. Bapty arrived.

What was the cause of the man's death will probably not be ascertained until the inquest, but while he was in a condition similar to that of scores of other "drunks" who are brought to the station, Dr. Bapty stated that it was possible he had been drugged.

Campbell was picked up on Yates street alongside the Imperial Bank by Constable Roberts who summoned the patrol wagon and the man was taken to the police station. He could not stand but was capable of indistinct speech. He was placed in one of the iron grated cells where there was ample space and laid down with his head within a few inches of the door which was left open. During the course of the afternoon J. Abbott frequently visited the cell corridor and on more than one occasion saw that Campbell was apparently quietly sleeping off the effects of the liquor. About 10 o'clock last evening J. Abbott saw the man and slightly changed his position to one which was not conducive to free breathing. The officer leaned down to turn the recumbent body over when he felt one of the hands quite cold. He immediately summoned assistance and Campbell was carried into the corridor while every effort was made to stimulate his breathing which was rapidly failing while the heart action was extremely slow. In the meantime Dr. Bapty was summoned but he could do nothing to prolong life.

From discharge papers found in his pocket Campbell has for a number of years been an able seaman on the C. P. R. Pacific Empresses. His last discharge was from the Empress of India and was dated August 26, 1911. A letter addressed to "Alexander Campbell, Terminal Hotel, Vancouver," indicated that he had but recently stopped at that hostelry. He was not known to any of the local police. He was about 55 years of age, medium build with white mustache and very bald head.

An inquest will probably be held to-morrow afternoon. The body is now lying at the undertaking rooms of Messrs. Hanna & Thomson.

**CONSERVATIVES WILL
HAVE BUSY TIME**

Ward Organizations to Hold Annual Meetings During Coming Fortnight—Election of Central Executive

The next few weeks will be a busy time for local Conservatives. The different ward associations have arranged to hold their annual meetings, the first of the series being that of Ward 4, taking place on Tuesday next. The members of Ward 1 will meet on Friday, Feb. 2nd, Ward 2 on Monday, Feb. 5th and Ward 3 on Wednesday, Feb. 7th. All the meetings will be held at the new headquarters at 1208 Government street, which has recently been fitted up and comfortably furnished. All Conservatives resident in the different polling divisions are invited to attend their respective ward meetings when the local officials will be appointed as well as the members to represent the ward on the central executive.

The annual meeting of the central Conservative association will take place about the third week in February, when the president, three vice-presidents, a secretary and a treasurer will be elected. The date of this gathering and the place of meeting will be announced in the course of time.

Conventions During 1912.

January 16, Indianapolis, Ind., United Mine Workers of America.

April 27, Philadelphia, Pa., National Print Cutters Association of America.

May 2, New York, N. Y., Amalgamated lace curtain operatives of America.

May 7, Chicago, Ill., Amalgamated Workers of Iron, Steel and Tin.

May 29, Omaha, Neb., American Federation of Musicians.

June 3, Toronto, Canada, International Association of Marble Workers.

June 3, Boston, Mass., Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

June 10, Detroit, Mich., International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

June 10-15, San Francisco, Cal., International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America.

June 16, Little Rock, Ark., International Brotherhood of Bookbinders and Iron Ship Builders of America.

June 16, Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' International Union.

June 17, Rogersville, Tenn., International Printing Pressmen's Union.

June — Grand Rapids, Mich., International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of the United States and Canada.

June — Atlantic City, N. J., National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

July 8, Hamilton, Ont., Canada, International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union.

July 15, Victor, Colo., Western Federation of Miners.

July 16, Columbus, Ohio, Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

July 16, Belleville, Ill., Stove Mounters' International Union.

July 20, Belleville, N. J., American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

July or August — National Association of Machine Printers and Color Mixers of the United States.

August — Indianapolis, Ind., United Garment Workers of America.

August 5, New York, N. Y., International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers.

August 12-17, Cleveland, Ohio, International Typographical Union.

Finch & Finch, Ladies' Outfitters—"The Shrine of Fashion"

THE LAST MONDAY IN JANUARY AT FINCH'S

Will be given over to clearances of all stock left over, and to make these effectual prices are lower than ever before. We shall close these exceptional offers at the end of the month, so it will be to your advantage to just look around Finch's on Monday and the concluding days of our

Great January Sale

WE ARE ALSO MAKING SOME VERY SPECIAL PRICES IN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WHITEWEAR THROUGHOUT THE WEEK.

Ladies' Coats \$6.85

Fascinating Assortment of Ladies' Coats in tweeds, box cloths, in all new color combinations. The plain cloths are in green, red, brown, fawn, navy. Regular values \$18 and \$25. Specially priced at **\$6.85**

Ladies' Tweed Cloth Coats \$12.25

Included in this sale is a number of misses' sizes. Superior Quality Ladies' Coats, in beaver, box cloths and heavy mixture tweeds, in black, navy, brown, green and fawn. Originally \$35. Sale price **\$12.25**

Best Quality Reversible Tweed Coats \$21.75

The Remaining Stock of Our High Grade Tailored Tweed Coats marked down to \$21.75. Values ranging up to **\$45.00**. There is a splendid variety and many quite new novelty styles. The colors being browns, greens, fawns and fancy mixtures we are including in this special line we offer four handsome black caracul cloth coats, lined satin, velvet collar, trimmed, wide silk military braid finished with black crocheted silk frogs. Very specially priced at **\$21.75**

A Few Black Velvet Coats 25% off.

The remaining stock of Ladies' Black Velvet Coats we are clearing at a reduction of 25 per cent. off the original price.

Ladies' Silk Gowns \$17.50

17 Dozen Ladies' Silk Gowns just to hand, newest styles, in rose, pale blue, brown, navy. Suitable for afternoon and semi-evening wear.

A Special Line of Ladies' Suits at \$11.75

Extraordinary value in Ladies' Suits, \$30 values in tweeds, serges, vicunas, broadcloths in all colors, well represented in large sizes. Special price **\$11.75**

Clearing Line in Ladies' Skirts

A Lady's Skirt for \$7.50—in tweeds, panama cloths and voiles. Colors black, grey, fawn, brown, navy, also black and white checks. Originally \$13.50.

Ladies'
Outfitters

FINCH & FINCH

Ladies Outfitters : 717-19 Yates Street, Just Above Douglas

Whitewear at Special Prices

Corset Covers in all-over embroidery, a fine cambric, \$1.85 to **85¢**
Night Gowns in slip-over and Empire styles. Kimono and other sleeves, all beautifully trimmed and embroidered, \$4.00 to **\$1.65**
Drawers, open and closed styles, in fine long cloth and cambric, various width flounces/ \$3.95 to **60¢**
Princess Slips in cambric and lawns, newest styles, \$5.00 to **\$1.55**
Underskirts in cambric and lawn, also all over embroidery, new floral designs, also trimmings of val. lace, \$5.75 to **\$2.95**

Infants' Robes

To match skirts, in very pretty styles, plain, embroidered yokes, with prettily tucked skirts and embroidery. Reg. \$2.25. Sale price at **\$1.95**
Infants' Robes in very fine quality nainsook, trimmed fine torchon lace and embroidery. Reg. \$3.00. Sale price **\$2.65**

Infants' First Shortening Dresses

In very fine white lawn, with val. lace yoke and lace on sleeves. A remarkably cheap dress. Regular \$1.10. Sale price **65¢**
Infants' Long White Skirts trimmed Swiss embroidery and fine tucks. Reg. \$1.25. Sale price **95¢**
Another pretty style trimmed val. lace and embroidery. Reg. \$2.75. Sale price **\$2.35**

Girls' White Lawn Dresses

Trimmed embroidery and lace. Sizes 8, 10 and 12 years. Special price at **\$1.45**
Very pretty white dress, trimmed wide bands and heavy lace. Reg. \$3.75. Sale price **\$2.95**
12 and 14-year sizes.

Girls' Dresses

In fine white lawn, waist trimmed with fine embroidery and lace, round band of embroidery on skirt as sketch. Reg. \$3.00 and \$3.50. 8, 10, 12 and 14-year sizes. Sale **\$2.45**
Very pretty Child's Dress in fine muslin, hand embroidered yokes, plain sleeves with lace edging. Reg. \$1.00. Sale **65¢**
Children's white Nightgowns in all sizes greatly reduced. Also Children's Drawers in all sizes. Reg. 35¢, 40¢ and 50¢. Sale price **30¢**

Special Bargains in High Grade Slightly Used and Shop Soiled Automobiles

One 60 H. P. 6 Cylinder Napier, fully equipped with lamps, slip covers, spare wheel and tire. Large number of spares. Cost when new \$9000. Price **\$6500** or will accept good Victoria real estate in exchange.
One 60 H. P. 6 Cylinder French Rochet-Schneider Limousine, new. Regular price \$8200. For immediate sale will accept **\$7000**.
One 30 H. P. 1911 Russell, only run 1500 miles. Fitted with slip covers and full equipment of lamps. All in perfect order. Cost \$2700. Sold for no fault. Owner purchasing Buick Knight, same make. Price **\$1800**.
One 1911 Cadillac 30 H. P. 4 Cylinders. Fully equipped with lamps, spare wheel, etc. Has been overhauled and painted. Owner having purchased Buick Knight, same make. Price **\$2500**.
One 1910 Seven-Passenger 60 H. P. 4 Cylinders Oldsmobile, equipped with complete set of spares. Price **\$3500**. To mention. Cost new \$4400. This is a bargain at **\$3500**.

THOMAS PLY

Office 730 Yates Street.

"If you"

Extra Good Buys

64x150 on Humboldt Street—Near Government street. Price, on easy terms.....\$56,000

130x160 Belleville Street—130 on Montreal by 160 on Belleville street. Practically 3 lots, producing revenue of \$50 per month. Price, on terms—\$40,000

60x120 South Douglas—Near Courtney street, a splendid buy and certainly a big money-maker at the price which is.....\$52,000

Monk & Monteith

LIMITED
(Members of the Victoria Real Estate Exchange)
530 Fort Street Phone 1402

IT COMES FROM HOLLAND

Bensdorp's, the famous old Royal Dutch Cocoa—one sip and your verdict—it's better than you ever tasted before.

THERE IS HEALTH IN EVERY CUP

Children thrive on it because it is so nourishing. Grown-ups like it because it is delicious in flavor and invariably pleases the Cocoa epicure. Awarded medals by the Queen of Holland.

A PERFECT FOOD FOR BODY, BRAIN OR NERVES

Bensdorp's Cocoa, 2-ounce tin.....10c
Bensdorp's Cocoa, 5-ounce tin.....25c
Bensdorp's Cocoa, 8-ounce tin.....40c
Bensdorp's Cocoa, 16-ounce tin.....80c

"RECEPTION" TEA

—most popular with our patrons, who pronounce it as simply "immense." It suits the water of this locality and half the quantity of this tea will be found sufficient for an ordinary brew.

Reception Tea, per half pound.....25c
Reception Tea, per pound.....50c

"BREAKFAST DELIGHT" COFFEE

—always has that delicious, lingering after-taste. We are sole distributors of this famous coffee, per pound.....50c
Pure Mocha and Java Coffee, per pound.....40c

H. O. KIRKHAM & CO., LTD

Grocery Dept. Butcher's Dept. Liquor Dept.
Tels. 178, 179 Tel. 2678 Tel. 2677

741, 743, 745 Fort Street

ASBESTOS GOODS

DO YOU KNOW WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK OF ASBESTOS GOODS IN VICTORIA

Such as Asbestos Cement, Millboard, Paper, Rope, Wick, Etc. Klingier Packing, Palmetto Packing, Asbestos Sheet Packing, Swarts Packing, Etc.

We have just received from England a large shipment of Lion Packing and Walkerite Sheet and we now inform our many customers who have been waiting for it

E. B. Marvin & Co.

The Shipchangers. 1202 Wharf Street

TONIGHT IS THE NIGHT!

Programme of Music, Sunday, January 28, 1912.

WESTHOLME GRILL

Table d'Hotel Dinner \$1.00; from 6 to 7.30.

1. March, Universal Peace, Von Bion
2. Waltz, La Priere, Dawson
3. Selection, The Girl of the Year, Golden West
4. Ballet Music from Faust, Gounod
5. Entry of the Trojan Maidens
6. Solo Dance of Helen
7. Song, The Girl of the Year
8. Song, The Girl of the Year
9. Song, The Girl of the Year
10. Song, The Girl of the Year

PROF. L. TURNER, Leader.

NEWS OF THE CITY

In Unrepresented.—The oldest inhabitant cannot remember such mild weather in Victoria at this season of the year. In some of the gardens the crocuses are beginning to appear and in many parts of the city trees are budding.

Committee on Mining.—The standing committee on mining of the provincial legislature has organized for the session, electing Michael Manson, of Comox, permanent chairman, and J. A. Fraser, of Cariboo, as committee secretary.

Fined \$100.—The licensee of the Ship Inn saloon, Wharf street, in the police court yesterday morning, pleaded guilty to the charge of supplying liquor to an intoxicated person and was fined \$100. Jon Cohen, charged with posting bills on telephone poles, was discharged, there being no evidence on which a conviction could be secured.

Kootenay Ferry.—The petition addressed to the provincial authorities by the residents of the Creston valley, asking that the ferry across the Kootenay river there be kept in operation during the winter, has brought immediate results. Even larger than the request, not only will the ferry be kept running throughout the winter, but a new one, to replace the old, will be constructed at once in Nelson.

Union Bank Building.—Work has commenced preliminary to the erection of the new structure on the corner of Government street and Trowbridge avenue for the Union Bank of Canada. The site has been excavated for some weeks and there was some speculation as to whether the building itself, designed by the architect, the Hon. J. Griffiths company, elicited the information that the belated arrival of steel was the cause.

Safety of Miners.—Representatives of the various Vancouver Island mining unions yesterday waited upon the minister of mines, Hon. Mr. McBride, Deputy Minister Talmie and Chief Inspector Graham, in connection with various amendments, which they desire to have inserted in the Mines Regulation Act, these having regard to the greater safety of the workers and the easier collecting of compensation in cases of accident.

High School Cadets' Boats.—The High School Cadets held their weekly target practice at the drill hall yesterday morning. The following are some of the scores made out of a possible 35: Lieut. Cameron, 30; Mr. Master, 28; Lieut. Cameron, 28; Mr. Master, 27; Lieut. Cameron, 26; Mr. Master, 25; Lieut. Cameron, 24; Mr. Master, 23; Lieut. Cameron, 22; Mr. Master, 21; Lieut. Cameron, 20; Mr. Master, 19.

Supplied for Indians.—For some time past complaints have been coming in to provincial police headquarters from the Canadian Northern Pacific contractors that the Indians along their line were being supplied with liquor, presumably carried out from Hope. Special instructions were issued to Constable Grosvenor, who has succeeded in arresting J. H. McLennan as the chief offender. Although strenuously denying the offence, he was convicted and fined \$50 or three months at hard labor.

Municipal Council.—The municipal committee of the legislature will meet again on Tuesday to discuss proposed amendments to the Municipal Clauses Act, and the railway committee on Thursday will take up the Victoria Inner Harbor Railway Bill. On Wednesday the private bills committee will give consideration to Victoria city's bill respecting the issue of incised stock, which was introduced by Mr. Thomson and received its first reading in the house on Friday.

Flea for Lady Lawyer.—In connection with the energetic battle that is being put up by Miss French, lately from New Brunswick, or admission to practice at the British Columbia bar, it is interesting to note that a mass meeting has been arranged by the Political Equality League at Vancouver, which will be addressed by representative speakers from Washington in Miss French's behalf. The league will petition the provincial government for the enactment of legislation to remove existing sex restrictions in the practice of law.

New Service for Sidney.—Yesterday was a red letter day in Sidney when the new steamship service inaugurated by the C. P. R. came into operation. The Joan arriving well laden with freight. It was due to the efforts of Mr. A. E. McPhillips, M. P., and Mr. Frank Shepherd, M. P., that the service to the islands and neighboring section was inaugurated. Residents of Sidney are jubilant at the improved service, and predict that it will mean much for the village and neighboring district. Among the freight landed were no less than 150 packages for J. Chrichtley, who has been indefatigable in his efforts to secure the improved service.

Services Were Faithful.—Much regret is felt among the inmates of the Aged Ladies' Home at the resignation of their matron, Mrs. Crompton, who is leaving the institution next week. During the eight months that she has filled that position Mrs. Crompton has endeared herself to the old ladies in a hundred different ways, and their grief when they heard of her impending departure was very real. To "mother" over a hundred old ladies of varying ages is no easy task, but from all one has heard Mrs. Crompton managed it most successfully, and in the years to come will have the pleasant memory of months of loving and good service, which will never be forgotten.

Street Improvements.—Among local improvements before the city council at tomorrow night's meeting are several important ones being brought forward by Alderman Stewart, including the paving with asphalt Beeswood avenue from Lillian road to Fairfield road and construction of permanent walks and boulevards: paving with asphalt Ontario street, between St. Lawrence street and Dallas road and a permanent walk and boulevard on the south side; paving with asphalt Jubilee avenue from Lillian road to Oak Bay road; and permanent walks and boulevards: permanent side-walks on the north side of Lillian road from Robertson street to Fairfield road; permanent walks on both sides of May street from Moss street to Dallas road.

Discontinued Service.—The Kootenay Valley Railway Company has temporarily discontinued its service up the north fork, through the closing down of the logging camps and general shortage of traffic.

May Recover.—Frank Laford, generally known as "Old Frank," who yesterday morning attempted to end his life by cutting his throat with a razor in his cabin at Harbor Cabins, Store street, will probably recover. The prompt response to the summons from the resident of the man's life, Sergeant Carson, administering first aid work, and by bandaging up the wound stopping the bleeding until Dr. Babby could arrive.

Inquiries From Afar.—A medical man with an M. B. of Edinburgh intends coming here next August, and has written to the Vancouver Island Development Board requesting information as to his prospects. An Englishman at present in Nampa, Idaho, wishes to know if there is a possibility of starting an "exclusive" poultry plant on a small scale in the vicinity of Victoria. A scale in the vicinity of Victoria. A scale in the vicinity of Victoria. A scale in the vicinity of Victoria.

Church Crusade Closes.—A large audience filled the schoolroom of the Metropolitan Methodist church on Friday evening in connection with the closing of the church crusade, which has been the most successful for the past two weeks. The chair was taken by Rev. T. E. Holling. Two ladies comprising a visiting committee, stated that they had visited over seventy homes while all the calls made at different houses during the campaign numbered between three and four hundred. As a result a large number of scholars were secured for the Sunday school, and many new names have been handed in to the different ladies' mission societies connected with the church. The general result has been a quickening of interest in church going, and it is expected that a far larger number of people will attend the Sunday services in future than has been the case in the past.

Regimental Orders.—The following regimental order has been issued by Lt. Col. Currie, commanding the Fifth Regiment:

Headquarters, Victoria, B. C., 24-1-12.
1. Annual inspection of Armories.—The inspection of Armories will take place on Wednesday next the 31st instant at 3 p. m. O. C. companies will see that all equipment (except clothing) is returned before this date.

2. Discharged.—The following men having been granted their discharge are struck off the strength from this date: No. 166, Gnr. J. Whittle; No. 163, Gnr. W. A. Mair; No. 164, Gnr. T. Mair; No. 112, Gnr. A. Cruickshank; No. 194, Gnr. E. Abern; No. 200, Gnr. W. Barber; No. 107, Gnr. E. W. Tribes; No. 144, Gnr. R. Matthews; No. 109, Gnr. J. M. Thomas; No. 160, Gnr. W. D. Brayshaw; No. 312, Gnr. F. V. Homan; No. 293, Gnr. Allen; No. 326, Gnr. P. T. Stevens.

3. Enlisted.—The following man having been duly attested is taken on the strength from this date: No. 125, Gnr. Alfred Nelson King.

4. Dismissed Drill.—No. 252, Gnr. R. Harvey is dismissed recruit drill by the Adjutant, and posted to No. 3 company.

5. Specialties.—The following N. C. O.'s and men will parade at the Drill Hall on Thursday, February 1st, at 8 p. m. to receive Specialties pay: Sergt. W. J. Wilby, Sergt. V. R. Smith, Sergt. C. W. Birch, Sergt. A. G. Morry, Sergt. A. Richardson, Sergt. W. H. Denison, Sergt. R. J. Walley, Corp. H. Mathews, Corp. W. H. Spofford, Corp. Y. Zala, Corp. A. R. Harness, Corp. G. H. Bowden, Gnr. E. Logan, Gnr. A. V. Shreeve, Gnr. C. M. Johnston, Gnr. A. Penketh, Gnr. L. Ormunden, Gnr. J. Williams, Gnr. W. J. Tanner.

(Signed) F. A. ROBERTSON, Lieut. For Acting-Adjutant.

THE WEATHER
Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 4 p. m., January 28, 1912.
SYNOPSIS.
The barometer is abnormally low on the western British Columbia coast, and unsettled mild weather is general with southerly gales on the coasts of Oregon, Washington and Vancouver Island. The weather is mild in Kootenay and portions of Alberta while in Manitoba zero temperatures continue.

	Min.	Max.
Vancouver	41	47
Kamloops	44	50
Victoria	41	47
Prince Rupert	28	35
Atlin	18	25
Lawson	14	18
Calgary, Alta.	12	38
Winnipeg, Man.	24	30
Pasadena	44	50
San Francisco, Cal.	48	63

Highest temperature.....47
Lowest.....40
Average.....46
Rain 25 inch.

Delhi Cafe, Yates Street, now open.

Poodle Dog Passes.—The passing of the Poodle Dog took place yesterday. A restaurant has been opened there by the Columbia Charming Company, to be known hereafter as the Delhi restaurant and cafeteria.

Merchants' Luncheon.—will be served as usual from 12 to 2 at the Sandringham, 729 Fort street, on and after January 2.

An Interesting Window

In our east window we have a good assortment of Blouses in print and lawn, regular \$1.00 and \$1.25.

JANUARY SALE PRICE 85c

Extra good value in all-over Aprons with long and kimono sleeves with shaped bodices.

SALE PRICE 85c

Also Purse, Silk Bags, Jerseys, Hat Pins and Children's Dresses. All being offered at

85c EACH

G. A. Richardson & Co.
Victoria House, 636 Yates Street.
Agents Butterick Patterns.

Would You Like Your Old Jewelry Remodeled in Modern Style?

The most complete and most up-to-date manufacturing and repair factory in the city is ours. We will pay cash for old gold or silver. We will take old jewelry in exchange for new or we will remake in the most fashionable designs your old jewelry of every description.

You Should Come in and Get Our Estimate and Advice on Any Out of Date Jewelry You May Possess

PRICES REASONABLE

W. H. Wilkerson

The Jeweler
Phone 608
915 Government St. Victoria

Ladies' Smart Spring Suits

Made to order from

\$25.00

Splendid line of spring suitings to choose from.

Place your order now before we get too busy.

AH WING

1432 Government St.

OUR VICTORIA WEST BRANCH WILL BE READY SHORTLY

MASTERS

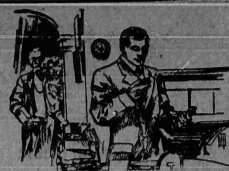
Cor. Cook and Fort

“Westholme Grill”—A delicious luncheon served in a jiffy, amid comfortable surroundings, from twelve to two, at 40 cents. Come and give us a trial. Under new management.

Fortunes will be made in Coquitlam. The Coquitlam Terminal Co. owns all property surrounding the C.P.R. Company's shops. They have already sold double corners on Broadway to six of the largest banking institutions in Canada. Every lot on Broadway is now sold. Over one million dollars worth sold up to date. We are the general sales agents for Victoria and vicinity. Write us for free illustrated booklets. The Canadian American Realty Co., Ltd., 1202 Douglas Street, open evenings.

Old Boats Renewed by coating with “Nag” composition. Waterproof and fire proof. See or phone Newton & Greer Co., 1238 Wharf street.

“Tom and Jerry” at the Grand Hotel.



The Howard Watch

We carry the most complete assortment in Victoria—23 jewel movement in open face case, \$90; 21 jewel movement in open face case, \$65; 17 jewel movement in open face case, \$40; also hunting case watches. We invite your inspection. As a gift indicative of good judgment the Howard Watch is supreme.

When you give a HOWARD Watch you leave no doubt of your intention as to quality. The HOWARD has class. It has a tradition and a history. It has been carried by men prominent in every phase of our national progress. Price fixed by printed ticket—\$40 to \$150. Let us show you this distinctive watch.

Price fixed by printed ticket—\$40 to \$150.

Let us show you this distinctive watch.

G. A. Richardson & Co.

1211-13 Douglas Street. Est'd. 1862

“The Diamond Specialists”

Phone 77

Lumber, Bash and Doors always in stock. We specialize in artistic front doors, steamed slash, grain fir, and Howard's Bush.

LEMON GONNASON CO., LTD.

Phone 77

Since 1847

Since 1847 the mark of the world's best silver plate has been

“1847 ROGERS BROS.”

This name on knives, forks, etc., is a guide in buying and an assurance of worth.

Best tea sets, dishes, waiters, etc., are stamped

“1847 ROGERS BROS.”

“Silver Plate that Wears”

COAL

Quality and Quantity is our Success

Hall & Walker

1232 Government St. Phone 53

Quong Man Fung & Co.

1715 Government St.

Direct importers of all kinds of Chinese and Japanese silks and furnishing goods of every description.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Provincial License and Crown Grant Timber

In large or small areas

Ernest Brammer

Member of Victoria Stock Exchange

Tel. 2095

103 Pemberton Block.

Sectional Book Cases

For home and office use, in mahogany, golden oak and early English finish.

Baxter & Johnson Co.

Agents Underwood Typewriter

Phone 730 721 Yates St.

Ladies!

We can make you a beautiful spring costume for \$25.00.

Gentlemen!

We will make you a spring suit for \$25.00.

Lee Dye & Co.

Next to Fire Hall

Cormorant Street, Victoria

Sectional Book Cases

For home and office use, in mahogany, golden oak and early English finish.

Baxter & Johnson Co.

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Ladies!

We can make you a beautiful spring costume for \$25.00.

Gentlemen!

We will make you a spring suit for \$25.00.

Lee Dye & Co.

Next to Fire Hall

Cormorant Street, Victoria

Sunday, January 28, 1912



MADAM!
WE RESPECTFULLY RE-
MIND YOU THAT WED-
NESDAY NEXT AT 10
p. m. MARKS THE
Closing of Our January Sale
Naturally, remaining bar-
gains are limited, but there are
still a few remarkable saving
offerings that you would like
to take advantage of.

Oriental Importing Co.
1601-3 Government Street, Cor. Cormorant Phone 2862

For a display of first quality
CHOCOLATE

And Marzipan Fruits, see our Candy department.
We sell "Onions"—try them.

CLAY, Confectioners

Bakers and Caterers

Fort and Yates Streets

101 and 3057

NEW HOUSE FOR SALE

Seven (7) Rooms, well built, good basement with
furnace, a beautiful buffet, well fenced, lawn sown,
small chicken pen and yard, 250 strawberry plants.
Price \$4,500; \$500 cash, balance as rent at \$25 per
month with interest.

W. N. Mitchell

613 Sayward Block, Owner.

Phone 1425

WE BEG TO ADVISE THAT WE HAVE
REMOVED FROM 628 YATES
STREET, CORNER
BROAD

And shall be established in the DUCK
BUILDING as soon as possible.

Arthur Holmes

628 Yates Street

Corner Broad

The 'Modern' Electric Shop

Three for 50c

Just to hand, fresh from their packing cases—a belated ship-
ment of

Fancy Electric Lamp Shades

These should have been here for Xmas selling, but
through the blundering of the shippers have only just
arrived.

These always sell at 25c each but now you have your
choice at 3 for 50c. See window display.

Among them are Colonial designs and crepe paper leaf
shades.

Creech-Hughes Electric Co'y.

1103 Douglas Street, next corner of Fort

Phone 466



You cannot afford brain-boggling headaches.
NA-DRU-CO Headache Wafers
They stop them in quick time and clear your head. They
do not contain either phenacetin, acetanilid, morphine,
opium or any other dangerous drug. 25c a box at
your Druggist's.
NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.

ST. COLUMBA PROGRESSES

Mission in Oak Bay Started by Young
People Nineteen Years Ago Has
Grown Encouragingly

About nineteen years ago the Young
People's Society of St. Andrew's Pres-
byterian church, Victoria, undertook the
responsibility of starting a Mission Sun-
day school on Hulton street in the Oak
Bay district.
The lot on which the church stands
was donated to them by Mr. Thos.
Gambling, through the agency of
Messrs. Lee & Fraser.
The architect was Mr. A. Maxwell
Muir, and the contractors were the
young people themselves, the work be-
ing largely done by volunteer labor.
Among the names of those helping them
—some of whom are still in connection
with the congregation were: Rev. F.
McLeod and wife, Mr. and Mrs. A. C.
Tait, Mr. and Mrs. Soule, Mrs. Arbuckle
and Messrs. Muir, A. B. Fraser, F. A.
Small, Jas. H. Alexander and J. F.
Smith.

Through the fostering care of St. An-
drew's church the Sunday school de-
veloped into one of three mission
schools, Knox church and St. Aidan's,
of Mt. Tolmie, being the other two—
which Presbyterian formed into their
charge. The names of the missionaries
from its inception are in their order—
Mr. Chisholm, the late Prof. Murison,
then a student missionary, Rev. Mr.
Foster, Mr. Knowles, and the late lam-
ented Rev. Alex. Fraser, whose death
occurred during his incumbency in 1903.
It was succeeded by the Rev. Joseph
McCoy, M. A., under whose ministra-
tions the three appointments increased
in numbers and in financial strength.
St. Columba paying off an indebtedness
of some \$900, until about this time St.
Aidan was united with Gordon Head
into one charge leaving Knox and St.
Columba together.

But the rapid development in Victo-
ria's population soon made Knox church
to assume responsibility for the
conduct of its own affairs, and at this
time Mr. McCoy accepted the call ex-
tended to him to become its pastor, and
the congregation has continued to flourish
under his care. This left St. Co-
lumba under the supervision of the
home mission committee of the Pres-
byterian church in Canada, which was
enabled to give it the standing of an
augmented charge in 1909, and was sup-
plied for some months by the Rev. Dr.
Whitaker, who declined a call to become
its pastor, accepting an appointment in
Australia.

In August of 1910 the present pastor,
Rev. R. A. Macdonald, a graduate of
Westminster hall, Vancouver, was or-
dained and inducted.

The annual meeting of St. Columba
congregation was held on Wednesday
last, at which a resolution was sub-
mitted and unanimously carried by a stand-
ing vote. That St. Columba now be-
come a self-sustaining congregation.
The reports submitted from the dif-
ferent departments of church work, the
session, board of managers, Lay Ad-
visers, Sunday school, etc., were such an
encouraging nature that the congrega-
tion felt justified, by taking this step,
to in some measure realize the vision
of St. Andrew's Young People, and to
make that vision their own in the day
of growth opportunity and privilege
now opening up to them in that beau-
tiful section of the city, the Oak Bay
district. At this meeting, which marks
a new era in the history of St. Co-
lumba church, Messrs. Wm. Henderson
and E. A. Small were re-elected for two
years to the board of managers, and the
meeting was brought to a close by a
social half hour, during which the ladies
served refreshments.

ANDERSON TAX CASE

Government Expected to Give Answer
Soon to South Vancouver
Delegates

A decision in the South Vancouver
tax sales case is expected from the
Provincial government during the next
few days, this having been promised
Reeve Kerr and his associates when
they interviewed the members of the
executive. The appeal to the govern-
ment arises out of the recent judg-
ment of the supreme court of Canada
in Anderson vs. South Vancouver and
the adoption of the remedial legisla-
tion to correct the chaotic conditions
into which the district had been
plunged. In effect the judgment de-
clared that practically everything that
had been done by the municipal coun-
cil during the year in which it held its
meetings outside the municipality, is
null and void. The municipality was
constituted in 1892 and the years in
question are from 1893 to 1897. An
appeal to the Privy Council is to be
taken, but it is urged that remedial
or curative legislation should be passed
as soon as possible and before other
actions affecting property sold years
ago for taxes are begun.

VANCOUVER'S NEEDS

Delegation Will Discuss Many Interest-
ing Matters with Government
on Tuesday

On Tuesday of this week an influ-
ential deputation from Vancouver city
will visit Victoria in connection with
several matters which the city de-
sires to put before the government
without delay. The delegation will
comprise Ald. Baxter, Enright, Wil-
lamson, Woodside, Cameron and King.
The mayor himself was unable to
spare time for the trip. Among the
questions to be discussed are the im-
provement of Renfrew street by con-
struction of a bridge over the ravine,
the purchase from the government of
eighteen acres at the corner of Union
street and Boundary road as the site
for a home for the aged and infirm,
the paving of Westminster road and
the conditions incident to the ex-
plory of the B. C. E. R. company's
franchises in Hastings Township and
D. L. 301.

Ladies! Ladies! Don't forget the 10
days' Slaughter Sale of Ladies' and
Children's Goods regardless of price at
Mrs. J. E. Elliott (The Bon Ton) 741
Fort.

SINGLE TAX BANQUET

Members of Henry George Association
to Entertain at Alexandra Club

The Henry George Association branch
in this city will give a banquet on Sat-
urday, February 3rd at 8 p.m. in the
dinner room of the Alexandra club and
arrangements have been made to in-
sure the event being a notable one in the
single tax movement. Among the speak-
ers will be Miss Margaret Halsey of
Chicago, who is well known in her na-
tive city and elsewhere in Chicago
for her success in getting school
teachers admitted to membership in the
Federation of Labor and also in secur-
ing for them increased pay. She has
spoken throughout California in favor
of the Women's suffrage movement.
Other speakers will include Mr. Thor-
wald Blegfried, secretary of the single
tax campaign committee in Seattle, Mr.
C. H. Lugin, editor of the Colonist, and
Mr. W. W. Baer, editor of the Times.
The entertainment will be interspersed
with songs and recitations. Mr. Alex-
ander Hinch, the president of the local
branch of the Henry George association,
will act as chairman. The following
committee has the arrangements in
hand: Messrs. A. A. Hellebeck, chairman,
James Cook, Arthur Mallett, P. P. Rand,
and John Dunn.

CONVERTED JEW

WILL PREACH HERE

Rev. S. Mendelssohn, Who Was Being
Educated as a Jewish Rabbi on
"The Jew in Prophecy"

At the First Presbyterian church this
morning the sermon will be preached by
Rev. S. Mendelssohn, a Christian Jew.
It was Jerusalem, the capital of Pale-
stine, that Mr. Mendelssohn became a convert
to Christianity. Although surrounded by
strict Jewish Orthodox and studying ar-
dently the words of the Master: "O Jeru-
salem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the
prophets and stonest them which are sent
unto thee, how often would I have gather-
ed thy children together, even as a hen
gathereth her chickens under her wings, but
ye would not. Behold your house is left unto
you desolate."

These and similar passages set him to
think and ponder, but as a Jew he could
not partake of the Messianic claims.
Anxious to ascertain the truth of
the New Testament, and the claims
of Jesus, he made a journey to the
holy city, and after a year's study
of the Hebrew Bible and the New Testa-
ment, he came to the conclusion that
Jesus was the Messiah, and he was re-
ceived into the Christian church, and ex-
communicated from the Synagogue.

This he did, but evaded the promise
since he was set upon to investigate
the truth of Christianity. Night
after night the Rev. Ben. Oust explained
to him all about Christ, and consequently
sufferings followed thereupon for him. Tak-
ing the advice of his new teacher, Ben-
jamin Oust, he left for England, where he
studied for three years, and was finally
sent to Scotland to complete his edu-
cation from a Rabbi to a missionary.

Mr. Mendelssohn has resided in thirteen
countries, preached in six languages, oc-
cupied the leading pulpits in England and
Ireland, and among them Christ
Church, Westminster, London, where Rev.
F. B. Meyer was pastor; Regent Square
Presbyterian church, London.

He also organized missions to the Jews
in seven cities. Now he is on his way to
Jerusalem to assist in the great work
of the Jewish Zionists. There he intends
to distribute 10,000 New Testaments in
Hebrew and Yiddish. While passing through
this city he will preach in the First Pres-
byterian church, this forenoon, and lecture
on Monday evening. His subject will be:
"Scattered Nations" or "The Jew in
Prophecy." The seats are free.



REV. S. MENDELSSOHN

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"Scattered Nations" or "The Jew in
Prophecy." The seats are free.

MR. C. E. WATKINS IS SCHOOL ARCHITECT

Well Known Victorian Appointed to Im-
portant Office, Under Board—More
School Accommodation Planned

Mr. C. Elwood Watkins, who has
done considerable work for the school
board in preparing plans for school
structures, has been appointed perma-
nent school architect, and will assume
his new position immediately. Under
appointment, which has been under
consideration for some months, was
made at a meeting of the board held
on Friday evening, his success in plan-
ning for the new High school having
been a strong argument in his favor,
and his past work for the board hav-
ing also been of a high standard. In
all twenty-seven applications were re-
ceived for the position, a considerable
number being from outside architects.
With the erection of the new High
school and the necessity of, in a short
time, securing plans for more school
structures in sections of the city where
accommodations are inadequate Mr.
Watkins will be given plenty of work.
The new school architect is a native
of Victoria. He served his apprenticeship
with Mr. Thomas Hooper and ten
years ago entered into partnership
with the latter under the firm name
of Hooper & Watkins. For the past
two years and a half he has been prac-
tising by himself.

The estimates for the year were also
considered and passed at the meeting.
The amount of extraordinary expendi-
ture being fixed at \$103,000, of which
\$55,000 will be devoted towards the
erection of a handsome six-roomed
structure on Quadra street, near the
provincial jail, and as sites for other
schools were secured last year, one
at or near Burnside road and another

in James Bay, a large increase in ac-
commodation will be made.
As soon as finally approved the es-
timates will be forwarded to the city
council.

AMATEURS TO PLAY AT VICTORIA THEATRE

Dramatic Club Will Present "Lady
Huntworth's Experiment" on Feb.
9th and 10th

The first official rehearsal of "Lady
Huntworth's Experiment," the play to
be presented by the V. A. D. C. on
February 9th and 10th, was held in
the Victoria theatre yesterday after-
noon. Several members of the execu-
tive were present to pass their opin-
ion on the merits of the production,
and it was felt that a marked success
had been achieved and that there will
be a very pleasant surprise for the
general public when the play is pre-
sented. Major Taylor is in entire
charge of the production and has again
evinced the thorough acquaintance with
the details of stage work. The cast is
a strong one, including several old
favorites and some newcomers who
have evinced special talent. The full
cast is as follows:

"Lady Huntworth's Experiment"
Rev. Audley Pilling, Mr. R. W. Hince,
Capt. Dorward, Mr. B. H. Drake,
Lord Huntworth, Mr. C. H. C. Payne,
Rev. Thorsley, Mr. C. H. C. Payne,
Gandy, Mr. R. Yates,
Miss Pilling, Mrs. Taylor,
Lucy, Miss Elsie Dodwell,
Kessiah, Miss Phyllis Davis,
Lady Huntworth, Mrs. Pennington Goddard

FRANCOIS LAKE

Government Bridges Will Give Settlers
Connection With Main Trunk Road

Two important bridges are now being
constructed by the provincial depart-
ment of works, under the general super-
vision of Road Superintendent Will-
croft, in the Francois Lake district.

Between Decker and Burns Lakes a
bridge with long pile trestle approaches
is being built by a full crew under Fore-
man Dan McKinnon. A pliedriver has
been installed and it is expected that
the bridge will be completed in time to
carry the traffic of the coming summer.
This bridge will give the settlers on
the north side of Francois Lake direct
connection with the main trunk road.
Similar work has been undertaken at
the head of Francois Lake, where Fore-
man Ferguson has a gang at work on
the bridge which is to span the Nadina
river at its mouth, giving the people of
south Francois and Ootsa access to the
recently constructed road connecting
that district with the Pleasant Valley
road.

Fair progress is being made with the
work, although the severe weather con-
siderably handicapped the operations of
the construction gangs.

PREPARE FOR CAMPAIGN

Rumor of Approaching Election Arouses
Liberals and Socialists

Although no definite announcement
has been made of a provincial election
during the approaching spring, the as-
surance that an appeal to the country
will be made is now so definitely ac-
cepted that preparations for the cam-
paign already are being initiated in var-
ious parts of the province. The Lib-
erals have called a convention to be held
at Vancouver tomorrow evening. The So-
cialist party has been even more pre-
cipitate, having at a meeting last week at
the Fernie decided to put a candidate in
the field for that district. The selection
of the nominee being referred to a special
committee of the more prominent mem-
bers.

OBITUARY NOTICES

Bial—The funeral of the late Mr.
Thomas Bial took place yesterday
afternoon at 2:30 from the Victoria
Undertaking Parlors, Rev. Dr. Campbell
officiating. The service was attended
by a number of friends of the deceased,
including Messrs. R. Mitchell,
R. W. Reeve, A. J. Cotts, W. G. Brown,
A. B. Grieve and Charlie McIntosh. The
remains were interred in Ross Bay
cemetery.

West—The death occurred in St.
Joseph's hospital yesterday morning of
Diana West, widow of the late Richard
West, who was born in County Hastings,
Ireland, and resided at Lake Hill, Lake
district, Victoria, having made her
home here for the past ten years. She
leaves one daughter in this city. The
funeral will take place on Tuesday at
2 p. m. from the B. C. Funeral parlors
where service will be held.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN
PARK—On the 27th inst., to Mr. and Mrs.
J. H. Park, a daughter.
BENNETT—On January 27th, at St.
Joseph's, to Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Bennett,
18 Lewis st., a son.

DIED
WEST—On the 27th inst., at St. Joseph's
Hospital, the late Richard West, aged 63 years. Born in
County Hastings Ontario.
The funeral will take place from the B. C.
Funeral Furnishing Co.'s Chapel, Gov-
ernment st., on Tuesday at 2 p. m., where
service will be held. Interment in Ross Bay
Cemetery.

COCHRAN—On the 28th inst., at Medicine
Hat, Sarah C. Cochran, wife of the late
L. B. Cochran, Esq., of Medicine Hat.
Born in Nova Scotia.
The funeral will take place on Monday,
January 29, 1912, at 2 p. m., from Christ
Church Cathedral, where service will be
conducted.
Interment in Ross Bay cemetery, Victoria.

B. C.
Funerals can be left at the office of the
B. C. Funeral Furnishing Co.

REBERAUM—On the 28th inst., at St. Jo-
seph's hospital, as the result of an acci-
dent, Henry Reberaum, late of Clatsop,
B. C.
The funeral will take place on Monday,
January 30, 1912, at 2 p. m., from the B. C.
Funeral Furnishing Co., Government street.
Interment in Ross Bay cemetery.

"There is a Reason"

WHY

ALL

The theatres and amusement places in Victoria
use the

**Gerhard-
Heintzman**
PIANOS

(Exclusively) including the

Opera House

Empress Theatre

Majestic Theatre

Romano Theatre

Crystal Theatre

Can you guess why?

Ask anyone of the 3,000 satisfied customers in
Victoria and vicinity.

Sold exclusively by

Fletcher Bros.

Western Canada's Largest and Oldest Music House
1231 Government Street

Copas & Young

The People's Grocers

Have kept the price of Butter, Sugar, Flour—in fact
all staple Groceries down. It will pay YOU to do
business with a firm that guarantees and DOES
SAVE YOU MONEY.

Independent Creamery Butter—the most popular butter of the day—3 lbs. for.....	\$1.00
Finest Granulated Sugar— 20-lb. sack	\$1.35
Calgary Rising Sun Bread Flour— per sack	\$1.75
Cream of Wheat— per packet	20c
Magic Baking Powder, 12-oz. can, 20c— 5-lb. can	90c
Dr. Price's or Royal Baking Powder— 12-oz. can	35c
Morrell's Mild Cured Ham— per pound	20c
Morrell's Selected Picnic Ham— per pound	16c
Anti-Combine Raspberry or Strawberry Jam— the best and purest Jam made— 5-lb. tin	75c

Our prices are the lowest that good goods can
be sold at.

COPAS & YOUNG

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

Corner Fort and Broad Streets

Groc. Dept. Phones 94, 95 Liquor Dept. Tel. 1632

Quick Delivery

MAGNET CREAM SEPARATORS

Sold on Easy Terms

Milk Churns, Milk Pails and
Dairy Utensils

Colbert Plumbing

SALE OF WATERPROOFS

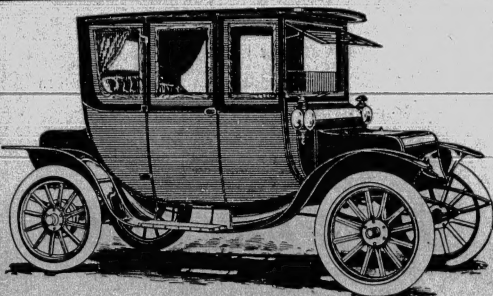
The present weather makes you think of umbrellas and waterproofs. We haven't the umbrellas, but we have the waterproofs for men and boys.

Our Entire Stock Is Marked "Way Down"

Don't start your spring wardrobe until you have seen PEDEN'S.

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The Silent "Waverley" Electric

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HOW FAR WILL IT RUN?

THE SILENT "WAVERLEY" ELECTRIC, which is strictly a town car, will run further than you would require to run in a whole day's outing.

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HOW FAST WILL A "WAVERLEY" ELECTRIC RUN? It will run twice as fast as the law allows within the city limits, and in some models we can safely guarantee a speed of 25 miles per hour.

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The cost of maintenance of a SILENT "WAVERLEY" ELECTRIC, including current, will not average more than \$6.00 per month.

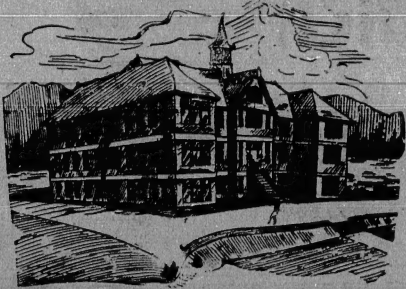
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The Hinton Electric Co., Ltd.

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University School FOR BOYS VICTORIA, B.C.



EASTER TERM COMMENCES TUESDAY, JANUARY 10TH, AT 9.30 A.M.

FIFTEEN ACRES OF PLAYING FIELDS
Recent successes at McGill and R.M.C. Spacious Brick Buildings. Accommodation for 200 Boys. Separate House for Juniors. New Block of Class-rooms. Modern Sanitary Arrangements. Chemical Laboratory. Organized Cadet Corps. Musket Instruction. Football and Cricket. Gymnasium and Indoor Rifle Range.

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FOR PROSPECTUS, APPLY—THE BURSAR.

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Bilkies in 1/2 lb. pkgs. each 15c
Teddy Bear in 1/2 lb. pkgs. each 15c
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Pat-a-Cake in 1/2 lb. pkgs. each 15c
Puff Buns, Bourbon Choc. Wafers and Adriatic Wafers.
Your table is not complete without some of these.
ERSKINE'S GROCERY
Cor. Johnson and Quebec Sts.
Phone 146.

FARMING NEEDS BRITISH COLUMBIA

Premier McBride Receives Delegates from Recent Conventions and Gives Them Assurances

An influential deputation representative of the agricultural community of the province yesterday waited upon the premier to present the request for the appointment of a special royal commission to enquire into various matters affecting the interests and development of the farming industry, the matter of obtaining cheap money for farm development being a conspicuous feature. The delegation included Mr. C. F. McTavish, of Nelson, chairman; Mr. C. W. Little, of North Okanagan; Mr. C. J. Thompson, of Summerland, and Major MacFarlane, of Mill Bay. After hearing the delegates at length, the premier gave them to understand that an announcement in respect to the matters touched upon in their case will shortly be made in the provincial house. The delegates left with the prime minister a memorandum in eleven paragraphs setting forth their reasons for the desirability of the commission sought, and the subjects which it should be asked to consider, this memorandum being as hereunder:

What Is Sought

1. The best methods of clearing land and bringing it under profitable cultivation.
2. The best methods of settling land for the promotion of mutual convenience, and the convenient administration of the communities so formed.
3. The best methods of securing co-operation among settlers in regard to products of dairying, poultry raising and fruit-growing and for the marketing of the same.
4. The best methods of improving facilities of local transportation.
5. The question of better financial facilities for farmers, and the provision of cold storage and other modern facilities necessary for the assistance of agricultural development.
6. The conditions affecting the labor market, and an inquiry into the solution of the problems presented.
7. Immigration, and how best to promote it with a view to settling up the lands, and the countries from which the supply of immigrants should be drawn.
8. An inquiry into the desirability of amending the law to undertake the settlement of lands upon conditions imposed by the government, and the nature of such conditions.
9. Agricultural education in schools, the location of experimental stations, and rural education generally.
10. An inquiry into the quantity of land close to transportation facilities that could be made available for cultivation by clearing of trees and stumps, and by irrigation.
11. All other information of a useful and pertinent character connected with the improvement and development of the agricultural industry in British Columbia.

Cheap Money For Farmer

The deputation was introduced to the premier by Mr. Alexander Lucas, of Yale, who commented effectively upon the good work being done by the Institute, and the important part in the country's development of the agriculturalists. Mr. McTavish presented the resolution as adopted by the Central Farmers' Institute asking for the appointment of a royal commission to investigate the whole question of cheap money for the farmer, the advantages of the Danforth plan, being especially pointed out, as well as the course adopted by certain of the Australasian states and in Ireland under the Land Purchase Act.

Premier McBride informed his visitors that the government was much interested in the subject presented by them, although the suggestions they advanced were very large ones, and involved the acceptance of a policy never tried out in this country. The government was fully alive to the necessities of the settlers, and was thoroughly animated by the desire to do everything consistent with its duty to the province at large, in helping the farmer to build up British Columbia.

Government-Owned Telephones

The matter of government ownership of telephone services was also to have been taken up by this deputation, but in view of the attitude adopted by the premier on Friday afternoon in addressing the members of the Central Institute it was thought unwise to present it. It will be remembered that the first minister on Friday stated that while the government wished to do everything in its power for the farmers, and while government-owned telephones were not exactly new in Canada—being a feature of Manitoba policy—the government of British Columbia had not committed itself as favorably to such a proposition. Owing to topographical and forestation conditions it would be an exceedingly difficult matter to establish such a system in British Columbia. The Federal government had telephone as well as telegraphic systems in various parts of the province, and the premier was inclined to the opinion that the proper course for British Columbia's farmers to adopt was to urge the extension and improvement of the established federal services.

SANTA ANA ASHORE AT KARTA BAY

Alaska Steamship Company's Vessel Is Wrecked on Shoals of Wales Is—Land—Was Ore on Board

Caught in the shoals of Karta bay, the steamship Santa Ana, of the Alaska Steamship company, Capt. Howard Bullene, is aground and all efforts to free her have been unsuccessful. The vessel went ashore at 8 o'clock Thursday morning while attempting to put in at the pier for a shipment of 700 tons of copper ore consigned to the Tacoma smelter. She went aground

at high tide, striking on a sandy bottom, and advice from the north yesterday said she was in a sheltered position.

The steamship Northwestern, which sailed from Cordova last Thursday, has been ordered by wireless to the assistance of the stranded vessel.

The Santa Ana has been replacing the steamer Dora from Seward to the westward while that vessel was being repaired in Seattle. She completed her last voyage to Dutch Harbor in December, and with nine passengers from the westward sailed southbound from Seward January 18.

Before leaving Prince William sound she took aboard 400 tons of copper ore at the Latouche mine. The nine passengers who were aboard the Santa Ana when the accident occurred were placed in a launch and taken to Ketchikan.

Karta bay is at the head of Kasan bay, on the eastern side of Prince of



First order single-flashing light—920 mm. focal distance, for Lajpura Point, B. C.

Wales island, and is about fifty miles from Ketchikan.

The vessel went ashore at high tide it will be difficult to float her. There is an extremely high tide February 5, and this will probably be awaited before any effort is made to free her.

The Santa Ana carries a crew of twenty-five men. She was built at Marshfield, Ore. in 1900.

NEWINGTON BRINGS BANFIELD LIFEBOAT

Shelters to Aid Shipwrecked Mariners Established at Several Places on the West Coast

Bringing the motor lifeboat from Banfield creek the steamer Newington, Capt. Barnes, of the marine and fisheries department returned yesterday from the west coast. The Newington established shelters at Bajo point, near Neotika sound, on either side of Cape Cook, and at a point in the vicinity of San Jose Bay to aid shipwrecked mariners, who may at any time make land on the northwest part of the west coast of Vancouver island. The shelters, which hold a store of tinned food, hermetically sealed, have also a small stove and an axe and a supply of matches, and charts are placed in each with directions, printed in three languages, showing where succor can most readily be procured. Supplies were also landed at west coast, lighthouses. On her way back the Newington went into Banfield to bring the motor lifeboat to Victoria, to have a large engine installed.

Delhi Cafe, Yates Street, between Broad and Government. Unsurpassed cuisine. Quick and correct service. Carefully selected list of wines—in fact everything that's good.

HOTEL STEWART SAN FRANCISCO

Geary Street, above Union Square
European Plan \$1.50 a day up
American Plan \$3.00 a day up
New steel and brick structure.
Every comfort and convenience.
A high class hotel at very moderate rates. In the center of theatre and retail district. On car lines transferring to all parts of city. Electric omnibus meets all trains and steamers.

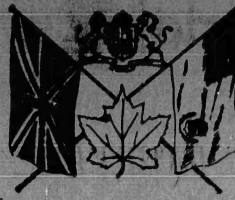
HOTEL STEWART

Rosy Complexion and Happy Heart

Postum

is a powerful aid to both
Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

"There's a Reason"



The Annual Ward Meetings of the Conservative Association

Will be held on the dates set out below for the purpose of electing the officers and members of the executives for the current year.

The meetings will be held in the new rooms:

1203 GOVERNMENT STREET 8 P. M.

Ward 4 meets Tuesday, Jan. 30th

Ward 1 meets Friday, Feb. 2nd

Ward 3 meets Monday, Feb. 5th

Ward 2 meets Wednesday, Feb. 7

Conservatives resident in the above wards are cordially invited to make a note of the date of meeting and be present.

Yverdon Kindergarten and Transition

Next Term Commences Wednesday, January 10th

Principal, Miss Gulland

1211 Stanley St.

Pupils prepared for R. A. M. and R. C. M. examinations (pianoforte). Special terms for beginners.

CORRIG COLLEGE

Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, B. C. Select High-Grade Day and Boarding College for Boys of 7 to 15 years. Refinements of well-appointed gentlemen's home in lovely Beacon Hill Park. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. Spring Term begins Tuesday, January 2. Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

St. George's School

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Spring term begins Tuesday, January 16th.

Principal Mrs. Buttle

L. Hafer

the well known Government street machinist has removed to larger quarters

Cor. of Store and Herald Sts.

adjoining Robertson's iron works

White Goods Sale

The Same Good Qualities But Better Prices



QUILTS

Double or single bed size Honeycomb Quilts—English make. Regular up to \$1.35 each, Sale Price 95c

TOWELS

White Turkish Towels, large size. Regular, each 35c. Sale Price 25c

SOME EXCELLENT SAVINGS CAN BE MADE ON BLANKETS, SHEETS AND SHEETING

ROBINSON & ANDREWS

642 and 644 YATES ST. THE CASH DRY GOODS STORE PHONES 656 and 658

Ask Any Man

Who is a judge of good liquor, and he will tell you that our reputation for the PUREST wines and spirits at REASONABLE PRICES is not excelled by any one in the City. A trial order will convince you.

King George IV. Scotch, per bottle \$1.25
Caledonian Scotch, per bottle \$1
Cambus Scotch, Potent Distilled, per bottle \$1

CLYSMIC MINERAL WATER

Clear and Sparkling

Mixes perfectly with Whiskey, Brandy, Etc., producing an ideal drink.

Quarts, per dozen \$2.75
Pints, per dozen \$1.75
Splits, per dozen \$1.35

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ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY COLONIST

St. Valentine's Night, February 14

AT

AGRICULTURAL HALL

Last cars leave for all points in city at 3:30 a. m. 10-piece orchestra—extra numbers by Watson's Xylophone quartette, assisted by noted instrumentalists. No intermission, no long waits. Main building for dancing only. Enlarged space for spectators. Supper and conveniences in Women's Building.

Eagles Masquerade Ball

\$500.00 In Prizes

Tombola for ladies. List of prizes will be announced in Tuesday's issue of Colonist. Prizes will be on view in centre window of "Premier" Clothiers, J. N. Harvey, Ltd., 614 Yates street, on or about Feb. 5th. Catering will be in the capable hands of Al. Belanger, "nuff sed". General committee, T. F. Gold, chairman; J. J. Wachter, J. M. Hughes, J. H. Penketh, W. J. Vandeburgh, S. C. Cort, T. M. Brayshaw, J. L. Hackett, P. Shandley, W. B. Smith and A. Belanger.

Admission, Gentlemen \$1.50; Ladies' \$1.00

Sunday, January 28, 1912



The Sporting World

GARRISON START ANEW FOR HONORS

Defeated James Bay Eleven 3-0 in Opening Game of Island League—Bays Had Some Hard Luck in Match

Island League Standing	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Garrison	1	0	0	2
Victoria West	1	0	0	2
James Bay	0	1	0	0
Y. M. C. A.	0	1	0	0

The Garrison, after a game which was never in doubt, defeated the James Bay team yesterday afternoon on the Work Point grounds by three goals (one penalty) to nothing.

The ground owing to the quantity of rain that had fallen recently, was inclined to be slippery, but the home team showed themselves much more able to keep their legs than the visitors. After some give and take play, in the opening five minutes the Garrison left wing took the ball down and off the James Bay back the ball bounced into goal without the goalkeeper making any apparent effort to save it. He was possibly misled by shouts of "corner," which had been raised in anticipation by spectators. Shortly after the kick-off the Garrison forced a corner at the right hand flag and from a good kick the inside right headed into the net. The Garrison continued to press, but the James Bay defence was checked by the center away but the Garrison had the mouth of the goal, which was fisted out. The next incident was a penalty kick given for hands when the James Bay 25, and from it the Garrison kicked their third and, as it turned out, their last goal. On restarting James Bay right wing forced a corner but only to see a well placed kick again fisted out. The Garrison kept up the attack for a time and then James Bay got away and kicked out. The James Bay halves were playing rather too defensive a game and not backing up their forwards enough in attack. Two free kicks against the Garrison relieved the pressure, but they returned to the attack and had most of the game up to half time.

In the second half the game got rather ragged as both sides attacked in turn and once James Bay had hard lines when a good shot struck the cross bar. The Garrison wings were always making ground when they got the ball and their outside left showed a good turn of speed, whereas the James Bay outside left potted and kept on passing back. The backs and goal on both sides had plenty to do and did it well considering the state of the ground, and the game ended as made and the game ended as stated above. The teams were as follows: James Bay—Goal, Letovet; backs, Sheriff and Rothwell; forwards, Collinson, Ismay, Matthews, Allen and Sharp; Manager, Filikington. Garrison—Goal, Beany; backs, Houghton and Jones; halves, Vincent, Wylie, Brown; forwards, Ward, Grestox, Gale, Stewart and Buckstone.

SONS AND FORESTERS PLAY DRAWN GAME

Fairly Good Game at Royal Athletic Park Yesterday, Which Promises Well for Island League

Showing that the island race is to be keener than the city league competition, the Sons of England and the Foresters played a drawn game of 2 goals apiece at the Royal Athletic park yesterday afternoon. The Foresters showed a decided improvement and while the Sons of England may have had more shots, the steady defensive work was more than they could solve. While the match yesterday was a postponed game, the city league match between these two teams are going to be in the island race and in it strong. The Sons of England played to the same score previous.

Hymers and his partner back played good ball, while Thackray was the star S. O. E. forward. With the Foresters the forward line was exceptionally good, although the left wing was persistently on-side, which was much to the disadvantage of his team.

VICTORIA WEST WIN FROM Y. M. C. A.

Final Score Nine Goals to One—Y. M. C. A. Leads Outclassed in Slow Game

In a slow game, the Victoria West soccer team had little difficulty in going through the Y. M. C. A. team yesterday afternoon at the North Ward park to the tune of 9 goals to one. In the opening half of the game the Y. M. C. A. made a fair showing although the Wests might have scored on several occasions with more following up. The back division of the Y. M. C. A. team, Messrs. Bird and Lynn, were about its only redeeming features.

Messrs. Sherrett and Youson compose a brilliant duo on the Wests forward line. The Wests did not play much combination, each score coming mostly in individual rather than almost resembled hockey, although not

quite so speedy. In the second half each one of the forwards took and secured a goal. The one shot that the Y. M. C. A. scored was a long drive by Davis, who missed a dozen chances for his team.

To keep anyone in the running in the island league, the Y. M. team will have to get a forward line. The backs were good enough, but not any kind of an equal to the heavy forward line from Alderman Oke's ward. In fact, the Y. M. C. team is a second division team and while no personal criticism is meant, should never have entered the island league. It will take strengthening in several divisions to come up to senior standard.

VANCOUVER WINS DECISIVE GAME

Such is Tentative Agreement by Managers Nordyke and Wattlelet—Can Get Some Good Games with Coasters

From all accounts, with the major league clubs training in other parts, it looks as though the Victoria base-ball team will get a first class training season in the south and will get games with the Coast league teams in and around San Francisco Bay. With a season of training around Frisco, the home club should arrive in the pink of condition to open the league at Spokane. The southern training trip, if decided upon finally, will be much more satisfactory than waiting on the weather here, as was necessary last year. Should the southern trip be cancelled, other games will be invited, and the team will in no case train at home.

Here is what Managers Wattlelet and Nordyke decided in their first business session at Seattle Friday, as told in the P.-I.

It was tentatively decided that Victoria should train in California for the coming season. "We considered the problem from all sides," said the new manager last evening, "and I am favorably inclined to the southern trip. Leaving the weather out of the question entirely, it will be a difficult matter to schedule clubs for practice games in the north. Mr. Wattlelet has already secured a good schedule with Coast league clubs, hotel rates are reasonable and many of our players are already in California. Last season the Victoria Americans were the big attraction in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland and Sacramento. We shall not have to buck a major league this season, which should help us materially."

For the present at least the Victoria club will act as outlined by Mr. Wattlelet. "We have no trades in view," said Mr. Nordyke, "but that does not mean that we will not be on the lookout for chances to strengthen. There are many new players on the list and I wish to look them over carefully before making decisions. Our infield will be as at present: Brenneke, third base; Raymer or Seiler, second base, and myself on first. Short outs base, and myself on first. Several candidates and some of them come highly recommended. If a short problem works out as usual, by our strength around the bases will be good. I have not had time to pay much attention to the outfield. I am sorry that Ten Millor is missing. There was a very promising boy. I do not feel like discussing the pitching staff just, but we shall have ten or a dozen to select from."

A Remarkable Record

In severing his relations with the Spokane club Nordyke leaves a host of friends. His remarkable work at the initial corner in the Pacific Northwest covers a period of about ten years. He was with the Tacoma Tigers when they won the pennant in the Northwest league, and he was with Spokane when he won the pennant in 1910. The year before Hal Chase went to the New York Americans he and Nordyke were rivals for the premiership at first on the coast. In one way of thinking Nordyke outplayed Chase that season. His ability to handle all kinds of throws has made ordinary infielders look like stars.

Nordyke owns a fine fruit ranch near Wenatchee. This winter he has been working for the Macs Cigar company in Spokane.

Ed Kennedy, the big, noisy good-natured comedian, who managed the Victoria club toward the tag end of the 1911 season, is the father of a new baby girl. Nine pounds at the ring-side.

Howard Mundorf, a ballplayer well known in this circuit, is putting in the winter months as a barber at Madera, Cal. There are a lot of Chinamen around there, and when the revolutionists in China began to make good the Chinks around Madera began cutting off their queues and Mundorf had to hire two assistants.

Joe Cohn is held to have been knocking for the Winnipeg franchise in the Western league. Joe would like to put a team in the "Peg city."

Forester Meeting

A general meeting of the Forester football club will take place on Tuesday evening and all members, whether holding a place on the team or otherwise, are asked to turn out. The Foresters are going to make a strong bid for the Morley cup and discussion will take place as to the plans to be pursued in selecting the team for the opening match next.

VANCOUVER WINS DECISIVE GAME

Victoria Fifteen Loses All Chance of Securing McKeech and Keith Cups This Season

VANCOUVER, B.C., Jan. 27.—Vancouver emphasized itself as a home of champions today when the representative rugby football team of this city took the measure of the Victoria fifteen in the third of the inter-city games of the season, winning a hard fought battle by six points to five. The result of the game means that the Keith and McKeech cups, emblematic respectively of the Pacific Coast and British Columbia championships, will become the charge of the Vancouver club. The score today was:

Vancouver, 15 tries; Victoria, 1 goal.

The game was a titling struggle for championship honors. Vancouver strove with splendid determination, but they were hard put to vanquish their opponents, who, when the tide turned against them, did not resign themselves to defeat but played with a vim which was thrilling to witness. The Vancouver team won on its merits, and two scores to one appears to be a fair indication of the difference of the two teams on the day's play.

The encounter was witnessed by a small crowd, but all appeared to be keen rugby enthusiasts and great excitement prevailed until the whistle sounded final time.

To a great extent the game was mainly devoted to the forwards, with the Victoria eight excelling in the dribbling rushes, which were a conspicuous feature. The scrums were well worked, and all the Vancouver men sprang into action with the object of settling the advantage to the halves and putting the three-quarter line in motion. If the Vancouver forwards could be said to be a little behind the opposing octette, it was in lining, for the ball on the majority of occasions was sent out by the Victoria forwards.

McLellan for Vancouver was the outstanding forward on the day's game. Not only did he participate with skill in the dribbling rushes, but he also proved sound in defence and the manner in which he tackled some of the opposition and brought them down was equal to the best. Leggett and Gray were also to the front, and it is an open question as to whether Vancouver ever seen the like of the former as a leader in a dribbling center.

Matthews, who recently played for Vancouver, was seen in the Victoria scrum, and he certainly put up a good game. With Carstairs, Heinkeley and the two Gillespies he formed the most dangerous part of the forward line of the visitors. They, however, could not get control of the scrum, and had to take second place to the homesters who were in fine fettle.

At half-back Caddell and Smith outshone Newcombe and Norton. Caddell was simply superb. He worked the scrum in a manner which easily stamped him as a county player, and when it happened that the leather got out of the other side he usually brought the half back down before he could pass to the three-quarters. The try which Hadley Smith scored was the result of a splendid understanding between him and Caddell.

In the three-quarter line Ellis was undoubtedly the best of the Vancouver quartette, while Nason was the particular star on the visiting team. Victoria's solitary score may be credited to Nason, who cut out the work leading up to Heinkeley, almost having a walk-over. He was always sure in his tackling and gained rounds of applause by the manner in which he collared his man. McLellan did not have many opportunities, but the work which came his way he executed with fine precision. Martin on the left wing for Victoria made a good showing and certainly will have to be counted upon in future fixtures.

Regarding the backs it would be hard to discriminate. Both played grandly and saved their forwards on many occasions. Bullen was cool, yet brilliant, and Williams showed up in international form.

It was a hard struggle. Nothing was sought and nothing was given. Both sides had to play to the limit all the way, for the issue was always in doubt. The three-quarters did not have many opportunities to get going, in many combined movements for, as previously stated, the game was mainly in the hands of the forwards.

Victoria led at the half time interval, the score resulting from the fine work of Nason, who receiving in his own 25, carried the ball into the oppositions territory and evaded the defence. Heinkeley carrying the ball over the line after Nason was eventually tackled. The try was converted, but it was a close shave, for the ball struck the crossbar and then just tipped over, falling on the right side to make the score read five points.

With the score against them, Vancouver settled down in the second half. The fine shape and continually pressed. The first score of the homesters was due to Caddell, who proved himself to be a brilliant opportunist. Going round on the blind side of the scrum, he non-plussed the opposing halves and then, seeing Smith, his partner, uncovered, he threw the ball to him to score.

Vancouver's second was the result of a determined effort among the forwards. Getting the ball from a scrum near

the line, four or five of the Vancouver forwards literally forced their way over the line, and it appeared that they all touched the ball when it was planted down, although McLellan seemed to be the one who really scored. Both sides continued to keep up a hot pace, but no further score occurred.

The Teams	Position	Victoria
Vancouver	Fullback	Williams
Bullen	Threequarters	Nason
McLellan	Threequarters	Stewart
McRobert	Threequarters	Ogden
Ellis	Threequarters	Martin
Seaver	Threequarters	Newcombe
Smith	Halves	Norton
Caddell	Halves	R. Gillespie
Leggett	Forwards	S. Gillespie
Gray	Forwards	Carstairs
Thomas	Forwards	Heinkeley
Holroyd	Forwards	Houston
Smith	Forwards	Miller
Durant	Forwards	Mathews
McLellan	Forwards	Simpson
Scott	Forwards	Simpson
Referee:	L. Patterson	

School League Under Fourteen

At Beacon Hill yesterday morning South Park and Victoria West school battled to a tie, neither side being able to score. Although Victoria West pressed the South Park boys toward the end of the game, they were unable to tally, as South Park's defence was like a stone wall. The backs for Victoria West alone saved them from defeat, but it must be said that Jackson and Hendroll, the South Park backs, played a great game. The kicking of Jackson was a feature. James Carroll were the stars for the Wests, while Jackson and Rickerson were the stars for South Park.

League Standing	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Victoria West	4	0	1	9	
South Park	4	0	1	7	
Central	3	1	1	6	
North Ward	2	1	1	3	
George Jay	1	3	0	2	
Moss Street	4	0	4	0	

DUNCANS AGAIN

Island Champions Give J. F. Sweeney's Team Quite a Decided Defeat—Score 48 to 6

Duncan's crack basketball quintette took the Shawinigan Lake team into camp for an awful beating at that place last night by the one-sided score of 48 points to 6. The score at half time stood 22 points to one. John P. Sweeney showed up best for the Shawinigan, although John was disappointed with the showing his new team made. Now Duncan is ready to defend their claim to the Island title against anyone. Mr. McAdam of the club is awaiting challenges from any team. He expects to hear from any club desiring a game, the same to be played at Duncan.

Bill Appleby's team of this city has sent out a challenge, which has been accepted by the Chemainus team, and will also be taken up by the champions.

Hunt Club's Run

The Hunt club met yesterday at the Rowlands House on the Burnside road and ran round by Mr. Gillis' farm on to Porter's old ranch. The going was good, and though Mr. Henderson's horse put him down he sustained no injury. The field comprised the following: Mrs. Cox, Miss Holden, Miss Terry, Miss Brown and Messrs. Williams, Terry, Marshall, Clark, Bromley, Moore, Drury, Crawford, Jr., C. Macklin, McCleave and others.

"Bag" Moor Compositions will stop leaks and add years to the life of an old roof. See Newton & Greer Co., 1111 Wharf street.

Delhi Cafe, Yates Street, now open.

Thorpe's Soda Water

MADE FROM WATER FROM WHICH ALL GERMS HAVE BEEN REMOVED

House League Tournament

Will be resumed on Monday, January 28th at the

Arcade Bowling Alleys

Pemberton Block, Fort Street.

Motor Cycles

New Hudson, 2 3/4 h. p. and 4 h. p. Free engine and 3-speed.

Just Arrived

Marconi Bros.

Successors to F. N. Costa. Bicycle Specialists. 574 JOHNSON STREET

St. Francis Hotel

Formerly Oriental Hotel.

LAMBERT & SEDNEY, Props. Victoria, B. C.

Special inducements to transients. Rates Reasonable.

NEWLY RENOVATED. First-class bar in connection.

Bowling

Match Game

Moose Los Angeles Team vs. All Stars

Saturday Afternoon, 2:30

BRUNSWICK BOWLING ALLEY 711 Yates Street.

DIX DOOR HANGERS

EASY TO APPLY—NOISELESS IN OPERATION Sole Agents

E. G. PRIOR & Co., Ltd. Ly.

Corner Government and Johnson Streets

SKATING BOOTS

Another large shipment for gentlemen, ladies and boys, just arrived.

PEDEN BROS.

920 Government Street

FOR THE ICE ARENA

This is the depot to meet your requirements in every way. Our stock is most complete—SKATES—Hockey and ordinary, HOCKEY STICKS, SKATING BOOTS, SWEATERS, made of pure wool, in assorted colors—just the things for the rink.

J. R. COLLISTER

Gunsouth, B.C. 1521 Government St.

Just Arrived

LADIES' AUTO SKATES

Get Your Skates Hollow-Ground at

HARRIS & SMITH

1220 Broad Street

ARENA Hockey

VANCOUVER vs. NEW WESTMINSTER

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, AT 8:30 P. M.

Box Seats \$2.00, Reserved Seats \$1.00, Unreserved Seats 50c

Seats now on sale at Fil-Rite Store, Richardson & Stephens, Government Street, and "Arena."

Smoke Silver Tip Cigars

At All Dealers Factory Phone 960 HARRISON & ROSS

Notice to Men and Young Men

Our Removal Sale is Nearing Its End

Our remaining lot of Suits, Coats, Raincoats, etc., have to be cleared out by the end of this month.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE, SIR—DO LIKE OTHERS ARE DOING—TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT.

Remember—"FIT-REFORM" Garments are hand-tailored. "FIT-REFORM" Garments carry that wanted style distinction which puzzles competitors.

Allen & Co.

Fit-Reform





Modern Home

FOUL BAY ROAD

Nine Rooms, Close to Two Car Lines
Lot 50 x 125 feet

This desirable house is situated on the Oak Bay side of Foul Bay Road, which insures cheap taxes. It is an exceptional buy at the price asked.

Price \$4,700

Terms: \$800 cash; balance arranged.

Island Investment Co., Ltd.

SAYWARD BLOCK PHONE 1494
Branch Office, 431 Homer Street, Vancouver, B. C.
Agents Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company
(Members of the Victoria Real Estate Exchange)

Splendid Opening for Boarding House

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PRICE, ON TERMS, \$7,350.

GIBBERT N. WITT

Member Victoria Real Estate Exchange. McCallum Bldg., Douglas St.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME AT ROYAL OAK

CORNER WILKERSON ROAD AND SAANICH ROAD.
Six-room new house and furniture, barn, chicken-house, etc., all new with TWO ACRES GARDEN. City water. Price \$6500, easy terms. Will sell more cultivated land with it, making fine subdivision. See Exclusive Agents.

Howell, Payne & Co., Ltd.

Phone 1780 Members Real Estate Exchange 1219 Langley St.

Oak Bay

One Acre, Monterey Avenue, close to Central Avenue. Terms... \$5000
100 Acres on Fraser River, close to St. Elmo. C. N. Railway passes through property, station at both ends. Every foot garden soil. Could be split into 5-acre lots for subdivision. \$2000 handles this excellent snap. Per acre... \$100

J. L. FLANAGAN

503 Sayward Block.

Phone 3064.



Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Bulbs, Etc.

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THE PROVINCE

We are actual growers of the stock we sell. No inspection or fumigation and no delay. Inspection solicited, or get catalogue and price list. Prompt shipping.

LAYRITZ NURSERIES

Carry Road, Victoria, B. C.

Branch at Kelowna, B. C.

Possessing exquisite freshness and a fullness of flavor not found in other teas

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA—"Pure and Clean to Building
BLACK, MIXED OR Sealed Packet
NATURAL GREEN exchange. Beware of

E. AND N. WILL BUILD TO GREAT CENTRAL LAKE

Route from Port Alberni by Way of Sproat River and Lake Towards Strathcona Park

Plans have been filed by the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company and are now obtaining the consideration of the railway board for a short extension of the existing line from Port Alberni, by way of Sproat River and Sproat Lake, to Great Central Lake; and it is expected that construction of this branch will be proceeded with during the current season. The line will penetrate a country of considerable picturesque beauty, abounding in both furred and feathered game, and will make accessible and contributory to traffic very considerable areas of timbered and agricultural land.

While no announcement has been made upon this phase of the matter, it is generally understood that the intention of the company is to continue this branch now being sought by the company's surveyors in the field, on to the new provincial Strathcona park at Butte Lake. There is a possibility also that some new line will be laid out with the company's main line up the east coast to the north end of the island, construction of which is now being arranged for as far as Duncan Bay.

Both Sproat and Great Central Lakes are well known as among the most delightful sections of British Columbia for summer residence, their scenic hunting and fishing attractions being of the highest order. Already all the favorable cottage sites at Sproat Lake have been taken up, the majority by well-to-do Vancouverites.

AMUSEMENTS

Majestic Theatre—"A Thief in the Night," this feature will be included in tomorrow's and Tuesday's programme. It contains a double lesson of powerful significance. Good manifests itself where it is least expected and triumphs over evil. "Saved from Himself," a story of how a clerk in the Hotel was saved from temptation by his sweetheart's argument. He had been speculating and had lost his all unless he could get \$2,000 at once. "The Luckless" depicts a man's desperate search for his wife and the loss of his money, a banker was to go to the goldfields in South Africa to regain his fortune. "Colorado Springs" is a picture of a beautiful scenic film. "Stage Struck" is a delicious comedy.

Orpheum Theatre—"The Mysterious Stranger," is a miracle play in which a mysterious stranger appears in the guise of a beggar which in the last act he suddenly puts off to stand forth in the more impressive fashion. "The picture is impressive. "Romance of the Rockies" is a snappy drama by the Lubin company bearing the animation for which this company is well known and deservedly popular. The scenes about the mines in the mountains are graphic and characteristic. "Salt Industry in Sicily," is a very interesting scenic and industrial. The salt seems to come from evaporated sea water. "The Touch of a Child's Hand," is a Kalem. It means because his child was killed, a father believes the reparation is to kill the man who accidentally killed his own. Gaining access to the house, he is ready to murder the sleeping little one, when he reaches up and touches the man's face. The touch brings back his reason and explanations follow which are satisfactory to all. "Up the Thames," is another scene by the Kalem comedy. Troubles of a Bachelor is an Edison comedy dealing with the servant problem, and is a scream. Watch this space each day for announcements of specials. We want your patronage and are going to give you more than your money's worth.

Augusta Cottow Invitation Recital—With the desire that every piano student possible in Victoria may hear the superb art of Augusta Cottow, Messrs. H. Suckling and Charles Dodd have decided to make Miss Cottow's recital on Saturday evening, Feb. 8th at Alexandra Hall, an invitation affair entirely. Cards of invitation can therefore be obtained upon request by calling at Hartman's Hall, Piano Warehouses, 733 Fort Street, after Monday, Jan. 29.

The Boy Scouts' Band—The citizens of Victoria have had many opportunities of hearing the band of the Boy Scouts of this city, and of judging its progress. And there can be little doubt that it is an organization which reflects credit upon the scout movement as a whole, and upon the promoters of the band and the band boys themselves. When the Rev. C. E. Cooper came to Victoria West from Nanaimo several years ago he left behind him in the latter city a flourishing brigade band. He soon set to work to organize a band for the boys of Victoria West. Many difficulties were experienced, and it was not until the Boy Scouts came upon the scene that he was able to get the band upon a really satisfactory footing. Under the leadership of Mr. Plowright the band has reached a very considerable state of efficiency, and adds no little to the various public functions in which the scouts participate. It gave a series of most enjoyable outdoor concerts in the North Ward park last summer. Indeed to any who has not heard it for some months its playing is a revelation. The boys of the band have received a large amount of time to practices and private training of expense. And youngsters in the band, through their instruments, lucky chaps. (Members of the band, will be ever and brass, and drums, and

McCallum Bldg. no 1223 Dou. and

CONTRACT LET FOR SHERRINGHAM LIGHT

New Lighthouse For Shore of Juan de Fuca Strait—Big Lantern For Langara Island

The contract for the construction of a new lighthouse at Sherringham point, about four and a half miles eastward of Otter Point on the northern shore of Juan de Fuca Strait, has been awarded to Thomas Steadham, of Victoria. The lighthouse will be built of concrete with dwelling for the lightkeeper and a coal and store shed. Work will be started at once. The establishment of a lighthouse at Sherringham Point, in addition to the Gannagh and Otter Point lights will assist navigators entering the straits considerably.

The lighting apparatus for the new lighthouse of the first order being established at Langara Island as a leading light for steamships bound through Dixon Entrance from the Pacific to Prince Rupert is on the way. The lighting apparatus consists of a lamp, which gives a bare flame equaling 2,500 candles. This light is magnified by four cut glass lenses to give flashes cut glass lenses to give flashes cut glass lenses, which are clearly shown in the illustration, are six feet in diameter, and eight feet high. The four sections of the lens are bolted together and fastened to a cast iron table. The lens and table weighing together approximately seven tons, and are revolved by clock

work. To reduce the friction caused by this enormous weight revolving, the lens and table rests in a cast iron bath filled with quicksilver, which practically floats the entire weight as it can be turned with very small spacers. The complete revolution will be made every 30 seconds and give four flashes during that time. The cast iron bath containing the quicksilver is that part of the illustration just above the wormed pedestal, and beneath the lens. The clockwork machine, which revolves the mechanism, is shown beneath the bath and alongside the wormed pedestal. The cost of the complete apparatus with the iron lantern room for the top of the tower to enclose the same is \$25,000 exclusive of freight and insurance. The same type of apparatus and of the same size are now in operation at Pachena, Estevan and Triangle stations on the west coast of Vancouver Island, and are noted for the satisfactory service given.

JAPANESE TAKE ELEVEN MINUTES OFF MARATHON

Smash World's Record in Whitewind Style—Will Make Good Showing at Olympic Games

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Japanese athletes are likely to successfully challenge the supremacy of Europeans at the next Olympic games. They are now engaged in trials to select the best men among them. In this connection, a prominent English athlete has received a letter from a Japanese friend stating that in a trial marathon over the full distance of twenty miles the Japanese runner, the winner beat the existing world's record by eleven minutes.

Meet me at the James Bay Grill. We'll dine together at 5:15.

Collegiate School for Boys

Rockland Avenue Victoria, B. C.

Central Situation Buildings Spacious and Well-ventilated School Recreation Grounds Gymnasium Cadet Corps.

Under the present management a special feature of the school is its individual attention to pupils.

PRINCIPAL A. D. MUSKETT, ESQ.

Assisted by a Resident Staff of Masters

Easter Term Begins Tuesday, January 9th, at 9 a.m.

A Preparatory Class has been formed for Boys of 7 to 10 years of age.

For Prospectus, apply The Principal

Backache



Is only one of many symptoms which some women endure through weakness or displacement of the womanly organs. Mrs. Lizzie White of Memphis, Tenn., wrote Dr. R. V. Pierce, as follows:

"At times I was hardly able to be on my feet. I believe I had every pain and ache a woman could have. Had a very bad case. Internal organs were very much diseased and my back was very weak. I suffered a great deal with nervous headaches, in fact, I suffered all over. This was my condition when I wrote to you for advice. After taking your 'Favorite Prescription' for about three months can say that my health was never better."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Is a positive cure for weakness and disease of the female organism. It cures inflammation, heals ulceration and soothes pain. Tones and builds up the nerves. Do not permit a dishonest dealer to substitute for this medicine which has a record of 40 years of cures. "No, thank you, I want what I ask for."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets induce mild natural bowel movement once a day.

Do You Value Quality

Or Do Low Prices Influence You?

Our Monday Specials

WILL INTEREST ALL TO WHOM EITHER OF THE CHARACTERISTICS APPEAL

Quality at Low Prices

HOBBERLIN, HIGH-GRADE HAND-TAILORED SUITS, in all the newest fabrics, comprising English, Scotch and Irish Tweeds, fine West of England Worsteds and Scotch Cheviots, in endless variety of patterns.

TWEED OVERCOATS, in regular or convertible collar, Carr's Meltons, Starkey's Beavers and a line of handsome light weight Brown Diagonal West of England Worsteds Chesterfields, silk-lined right to edge.

All \$28.00 Values Special \$18

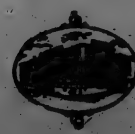
Perfect-fitting garments, hand-moulded shoulders, snug-fitting collars and shape-retaining fronts. We guarantee these features in every detail.

All our stock of Fancy Vests, comprising Knit, Corduroy, Flannels and other materials—Some lined with Sanitary Natural Wool

Tomorrow Only Half Price

MEN'S FINE NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—English woven fabrics, fast colors. Each 85¢
ALL-WOOL HEATHER MIXTURE SOCKS—4 pairs for \$1.00
BLACK CASHMERE SOCKS—6 pairs for \$1.00
Everything in the store (except collars) at reduced prices.

The Commonwealth



We Sell the Finest Quality of Goods

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606-608 Yates Street



Modern Home

FOUL BAY ROAD

Nine Rooms, Close to Two Car Lines
Lot 50 x 125 feet

This desirable house is situated on the Oak Bay side of Foul Bay Road, which insures cheap taxes. It is an exceptional buy at the price asked.

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LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THE PROVINCE

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Inspection solicited, or get catalogue and price list. Prompt shipping.

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Carey Road, Victoria, B. C.

Branch at Kelowna, B. C.

Possessing exquisite freshness and a fullness of flavor not found in other teas

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA—"Pure and Clean to a Leaf"
BLACK, MIXED OR NATURAL, GREEN
Sealed Packages Only
Beware of Imitations

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Spacious and Well-ventilated School
Recreation Grounds
Cadet Corps
Gymnasium

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For Prospectus, apply - The Principal

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Is only one of many symptoms which come women endure through weakness or displacement of the womanly organs. Mrs. Lissie White of Memphis, Tenn., wrote Dr. R. V. Pierce, as follows:
"At times I was hardly able to be on my feet. I believe I had every pain and ache a woman could have. Had a very bad case. Internal organs were very much diseased and my back was very weak. I suffered a great deal with nervous headaches, in fact, I suffered all over. This was my condition when I wrote to you for advice. After taking your 'Favorite Prescription' for about three months can say that my health was never better."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Is a positive cure for weakness and disease of the feminine organism. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration and soothes pain. Tones and builds up the system. Do not permit a dishonest dealer to substitute for this medicine which has a record of 40 years of cures. "No, thank you, I want what I ask for."
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets induce mild natural bowel movement once a day.

Do You Value Quality

Or Do Low Prices Influence You?

Our Monday Specials

WILL INTEREST ALL TO WHOM EITHER OF THE CHARACTERISTICS APPEAL

Quality at Low Prices

HOBBERLIN, HIGH-GRADE HAND-TAILORED SUITS, in all the newest fabrics, comprising English, Scotch and Irish Tweeds, fine West of England Worsted and Scotch Cheviots, in endless variety of patterns.

TWEED OVERCOATS, in regular or convertible collar, Carr's Meltons, Starkey's Beavers and a line of handsome light weight Brown Diagonal West of England Worsted Chesterfields, silk-lined right to edge.

All \$28.00 Values
Special \$18

Perfect-fitting garments, hand-moulded shoulders, snug-fitting collars and shape-retaining fronts. We guarantee these features in every detail.

All our stock of Fancy Vests, comprising Knit, Corduroy, Flannels and other materials—Some lined with Sanitary Natural Wool

Tomorrow Only Half Price

MEN'S FINE NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—English woven fabrics, fast colors. Each 65¢
ALL-WOOL HEATHER MIXTURE SOCKS—4 pairs for \$1.00
BLACK CASHMERE SOCKS—6 pairs for \$1.00
Everything in the store (except collars) at reduced prices.

The Commonwealth

We Sell Discounted Goods to Housewives
Successors to Finch & Finch
606-608 Yates Street
Next to Imperial Bank

B. C. Land and Investment Agency Limited

Cheapest Lots in Fairfield Estate

Mackenzie Ave., between Linden and Moss streets, choice lots, 55x141, on improved streets—one-third cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months. These are some of the most desirable lots in the Fairfield estate. Price, each is **\$1,500**

\$900 and Up

Oak Bay

Close to car terminus and sea, extra large lots, nicely treed, good soil. One-quarter cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months. Price, up from **\$900**

Pembroke Street

Lot 50x100, with dwelling and large stable. One-third cash, balance at 7 per cent. Price is **\$2,500**

B. C. Land and Investment Agency Limited

922 GOVERNMENT STREET

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PEMBERTON & SON

Builder's Opportunity

To the investor or builder here is an opportunity to buy an exceptionally fine, clear, gently sloping lot in the CLARKE SUBDIVISION at a low price and on terms to suit all. Property has a frontage on Lansdowne and Gosworth road, a little east of Cedar Hill road. Car line will be in operation along Lansdowne road this summer and property will rapidly enhance in value. Lots are all staked off and selling fast, so don't delay making your selection. A small deposit will hold any lot for 30 days if necessary. Call for plan and price list.

Lots \$400 Up

Auto leaves our office at 10 a. m., 2 p. m., and 4 p. m. Monday.

A Choice Fairfield Home

CARNSEW STREET—Almost completed, swell bungalow, containing drawing-room, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, bathroom, three bedrooms, basement (full size and cement floor), wood-lift. Stairs to the attic, where there is space enough for three good rooms. Price **\$4,200**
Terms, \$800 cash, \$1,800 at 7 per cent, 3 years, balance payable \$30 per month.

A Select Oak Bay Home

MONTEREY AVENUE—Almost new 1½-storey bungalow on lot 58 x 120, containing six rooms, bath and pantry, basement, laundry tubs, furnace, sewer, etc. Interior finishing of the very best. Three large oak trees on property. Price **\$5,750**
On very easy terms of payment.

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Fire Insurance Written
Phone 1076

1112 Broad Street
P. O. Box 428

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange

LISTEN!

JAMES BAY—Elegant six-roomed family home nearing completion, concrete foundation, cement floor, laundry tubs, furnace, open fireplace, panelled, etc. Cash **\$1,250**. Price for quick sale **\$5,250**

JAMES BAY—99-foot corner by 120 feet depth. Splendid proposition for stores, etc. Price, on terms **\$6,000**

Alvo von Alvensleben, Ltd.

(Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange)

P. O. Box 618

636 View Street

Phone 2445

INSURANCE

\$5,000—Builder's Snap

2 LOTS 50x135 GLADSTONE AVE.
2 LOTS 50x135 VINING STREET
Just East of Belmont Avenue—Fine view. Owner wants the money.
TERMS—1-4 CASH.

North West Real Estate

Members of Victoria Real Estate Exchange
Phone 640 706 Yates Street

LINDEN AVENUE HOUSE SPECIALS

Five Rooms, nicely finished, close to car. **\$4,750**
Eight Rooms, near Faithful, very modern **\$7,500**
Eight Rooms, above Faithful, good view **\$8,000**
The above houses can be had on very easy terms.

Heath & Chaney

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange. Phone 2904.
Sayward Block, Ground Floor.

North Pender Island

2500 ACRES containing 25 acres with 7-room house, woodshed, 2 chicken houses, barn and other outbuildings, good supply of water, 18 acres valley land under cultivation, 1½ acres orchard in bearing, fruit trees, ½ acre in garden with gooseberries, currants and other fruits and flowers; balance of land in timber, being rocky and suitable for sheep. This ranch is on the main road between Hope Bay wharf and Port Washington, one mile from either, store at both wharves, ½ mile from school and church.

Price **\$5250**
Terms to Arrange.

A. W. Bridgman

100% Government Street
Real Estate. Loans. Insurance.

The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks has appointed a committee to select a suitable site near Cleveland for a large brotherhood farm, where the unemployed and the aged members of the brotherhood may have a home and at the same time earn their living by their own hands.

Railway Trackage

2.62 Acres Adjoining Dominion Road
Splendid site, close in. For factory and industry.
See us for price, terms and particulars.

Lewis & Hindmarch

Real Estate and Insurance
333 Broughton Street. Phone 1299
Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

To make a good investment. A fine level grassy lot, 22x127, directly on the Willows carline. Owner must have money at once and will sacrifice it at only \$200, on easy terms of payment.

Welch Bros. & Co.

Members of Victoria Real Estate Exchange
1000 Government Street

DOUGLAS STREET TO THE FRONT FOR BUSINESS BLOCKS

We have the Exclusive Sale, and now is the time to buy 30 feet or more just opposite the Hudson's Bay's new site, adjoining the Masonic Hall.
PRICE, per front foot, **\$1650**
We have also some of the best buys in Houses and Lots.

B. C. Sales Co.

1412 GOVERNMENT STREET.
Phone 2662

ACREAGE!

160 ACRES IN
North Saanich
at **\$110 per Acre**
For a quick sale. See about this at once.

A. von Girsawald

Real Estate.
P.O. Box 290. Phone 2255.
Corner Fort and Quadra Streets.
Member Victoria Real Estate Ex.

Don't Delay!

(54) Burnside District—New 5-roomed house, large hall, panelled pass pantry, piped for furnace, cement floor in basement, washrooms. Terms only \$500 cash, balance monthly. Price **\$3,500**
(10) Bithel St.—(James Bay) Large lot and 5-roomed house, bathroom and pantry. Shade trees at rear. Terms only \$500 cash, balance \$30 per month, including interest. A snap at **\$3,500**
(112) Fowl Bay—Near car. Nice lot 50x100 and a new 4-roomed cottage, pantry and bathroom. Full sized basement, chicken house etc. Terms only \$500 cash, balance easy. Price **\$3,500**
SEE US AT ONCE ABOUT THESE.

Heinekey & Shaw

"THE HOME FINDER"
512-520 Sayward Building

Port Alberni

The Alberni Land Company have already cleared over 400 acres of the townsite and the street grading is proceeding rapidly. We have still some good business lots at prices from **\$350**.

Residential lots, 66 x 125, from **\$300**.

Terms one-quarter cash and balance spread over 2½ years at 6 per cent.

Sole Agents

Carmichael & Moorhead, Ltd.

501-502 Sayward Building, Victoria, and Port Alberni, B. C.

Lots for Builders

Albany Street	\$1,500	Admiral Road, 5 lots	\$5,250
Bowling Place	\$1,400	Burleigh, (waterfrontage)	\$3,000
Drake Street, 4 lots	\$200	Constance Avenue	\$2,000
Constance Avenue	\$1,500	Donald Street (cor. George rd.)	\$1,500
Craigflower Road	\$500	Juno (cor. Admiral rd.) 4 lots	\$4,500
Colquhoun Road	\$500	1 Acre bet. Ker and Davids	\$2,300
Grafton Street	\$500		

SHIBLEY & PATRICK

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange. Phone 2556. 648 Fort Street.

GOOD BUYS IN OAK BAY

Oakland Road, near Central, 50x116	\$700
Margate Avenue, near sea, 50x110	\$1,300
Oliver Street, 50x135	\$825
Monterey, North, 2 splendid lots at	\$1,500
Hampshire Road, near Oak Bay Avenue, 100x120. A splendid double corner.	\$3,500

All on good terms.
We have a full list of houses from **\$3000** and lots from **\$700**.

H. S. LOTT & CO.

118-119 PEMBERTON BLOCK
Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange.

FOR QUICK SALE

One large lot on Victoria Avenue for **\$800**

Just what you are looking for.

R. H. DUCE

Member Victoria Real Estate Exchange
704 Fort St., Cor. Douglas
Phone 304

Oak Bay Lots

BEACH DRIVE, several good lots at each	\$850
BEACH DRIVE, 50x200, one-quarter cash. Price	\$900
BOUNDARY ROAD, half an acre, one-quarter cash. Price	\$2,400
BYRON STREET, 50x120, one-third cash. Price	\$1,100
BEECHWAY AVENUE, 70x150, \$300 cash. Price	\$1,000
DEAL STREET, 60x111. Price, each	\$1,000
DEAL STREET, 60x110. Price, each only	\$850
HAMPSHIRE ROAD, 48x113, cash \$175. Price	\$825
HAMPSHIRE ROAD AND SARATOGA, two 50-foot lots. Price	\$2,350

Beckett, Major & Company, Ltd.

Members of the Victoria Real Estate Exchange
643 Fort Street Telephone 2967

Burnside Road

Two acres, fronting on Portage Inlet and running through to Burnside road. Must be sold at once. Apply

The STEWART LAND Co. Ltd

Real Estate and Financial Agents
Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange
101-2 Pemberton Block P. O. Box 575, Victoria, B. C.

View Street

East of Vancouver Street, 30 x 120, with cottage bringing in \$20 per month. The cheapest buy in the block.

PRICE **\$7,500**
Easy Terms.

Quadra Street

Large corner Lot 76x133: all in young fruit trees; situated on the high side of the road, with magnificent view of sea and mountain.

PRICE **\$1,250**

COLLIN & YORK

(Members of Real Estate Exchange)

McCallum Bldg. Phone 2829
1223 Douglas Street

Quadra St.

LOVELY HOME OF 8 ROOMS AND 9-10 OF AN ACRE

Fine orchard and grounds
\$8,500—EASY TERMS

Grubb & Leno

Members Real Estate Exchange
1223 Douglas Street

RAILWAY TRACKAGE

S. E. Cor. Lampson Street

156 FEET on E. & N. Railway
277 FEET on Lampson street
91-100 ACRE

This is a splendid site for any industry requiring trackage and water.
PRICE VERY MODERATE

R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

620 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

Telephone 30

Established 1890

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange

Simcoe Street

The best buy in James Bay, 66x115, with 6-room modern house, near the Outer Wharf.

\$8,000.00

\$2,500 cash, balance arranged.

GREEN & BURDICK BROS.

Members of Victoria Real Estate Exchange.

Corner Langley and Broughton Street
Money to Loan

Phone 1518
All Kinds of Insurance Written

JAMES BAY

Close to Outer Wharf, corner lot, 120x120, on two main thoroughfares. You can handle this valuable property on exceptionally easy terms.

See us at once.

STUART & REEVES

Phone 2612

Corner Fort and Douglas Sts.

Agents for the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company
(Members of Victoria Real Estate Exchange.)

Good Value in James Bay Residences

Seven-room house on South Turner street on lot 50x112, containing living room, dining room, kitchen and four bedrooms, two open fireplaces, furnace, large basement. Ready for occupancy March 1. Price \$5,800. Easy terms.

Seven-room house on Niagara street, near Government, on the car line. Lot 55x120. House contains drawing room, dining room, den, kitchen, three large bedrooms, each with large closets; bath room and toilet separate. Furniture will be included if desired. Price \$5,800. Easy terms.

British Realty, Ltd.

R. P. WILMOT, Manager

403-404 Sayward Block, Phone 2772 Branch Office, Duncan
(Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange.)

A Few Snaps

Blackwood St. \$900
Prior St. \$1,050
Chestnut St. near Fort St. \$1,350
Carnegie St. near Moss. \$1,450
Empire St. \$1,150

Call and see our list of Houses
List your property with us if you want good results.

Queen City Realty

Askund & Proctor

1418 Douglas St. Phone 2774
Coal orders promptly delivered.

Bushby St.

ROSS BAY

First class lot, 50x120. House built last year, 7 rooms, bath, furnace, cellar, stone foundation, cement walks 3 minutes from car, 2 minutes from Dallas Road beach.

PRICE \$4,700—TERMS

John T. Reid

Member Real Estate Exchange

519 Sayward Phone 2690

WATCH THE
CANADIAN NORTHERN
COMING DOWN HILL-
SIDE TO ROCK BAY

Where we have an ideal site
for a factory or warehouse
AT A SNAP

Grogan & Crook

Phone 1865

128 Pemberton Building
Members of the Victoria
Real Estate Exchange.

A GOOD Quartette

Amphion Street, just off Oak Bay avenue, and on north side of street facing east. Splendid lot, on terms, for only \$1,000

Linden Avenue—Corner—Must be sold this week. Price, on easy terms—\$2,000

Quadra Street—3 lots just north of Hillside avenue. Each, on good terms, for \$1,500

Cook Street—Near Hillside avenue, two lots—Price for the two—easy terms—\$2,500

HEISTERMAN, FOR- MAN & CO.

1212 Broad Street
Phone 55

Oak Bay Specials

Oliver Avenue, close to car, one lot on easy terms for \$950
Corner of Oliver and McNeil, one lot, very easy terms, for \$1000
Newport Avenue, close to beach and hotel, two lots on very easy terms. Price, each \$1850
Brighton Avenue, close to Monterey Avenue, 3 lots on very easy terms. Each \$900

P. R. FLEMING

634 View Street, Phone 2307

Sea View Lots

In Oak Bay

50x120, North Hampshire road \$1,000
53x120, Beach Drive, \$850
Half Acre Newport Avenue on car line \$4,000
Three-quarters Acre Golf Links Park \$3,000
Quarter Acres McGregor Heights (to end of month only) \$1,600

H. F. PULLEN

2056 Oak Bay Avenue
Phone F1605

\$750 Cash

And the balance very reasonable will put you in possession of a lovely 6-room modern dwelling with cement basement, furnace, wash tubs and a lot 50x140.

Price \$4,500

Location near Fort street and Foul Bay Rd.

HALL & FLOYER

Members Victoria Stock Exchange.

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange.

11 McCallum Block

Phone 766

FAIRFIELD TWO GOOD BUYS

HOWE STREET—Corner, 87x115.
Price \$3,100

MOSS STREET—Near Dallas Road.
Price \$1,450

Grant & Lineham

633 Yates Street

P. O. Box 307

Phone 664

WORK POINT

I have for sale lots near the Barracks on Stanley, Dunsmuir and Paradise streets. There are some lots in our Lampson Street subdivision at original prices.

For further particulars, apply

FIRE, MARINE AND

Manager Branch Office of Great West Life

P. O. Box 167.

ARTHUR COLES

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Agent

1205 Broad Street, Next to Colonist Office

F-O-R S-A-L-E

1 Acre of Land with good two storey house on Lampson Street, just off the Esquimalt Road. Price.....\$6500

A. W. JONES, LTD.

Members of the Real Estate Exchange

1008 Broad Street

Victoria, B.C.

Water Lots on the Harbor or Trackage

100 ft. on Water, opposite the Outer Wharves. \$5,000 will handle.

124 ft. on E. & N. Ry. inside the City Limits: good depth. \$3,200 will handle.

BOTH GOOD BUYS

Tracksell, Douglas & Co

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange.

1210 Broad Street.

Phone 1722.

All kinds of Insurance written.

A GILT-EDGE INVESTMENT

We have one of the finest new and up-to-date fireproof apartment houses in the city for sale, a good revenue producer and in a district that is increasing in value every day. If you are looking for a good investment don't pass this by. For price and terms, etc., apply:

Gordon Burdick

280 Broughton Street
Phone 2508. Pemberton Bldg.
All kinds of Insurance written.

6 roomed modern house with upstairs unfinished room for 3 good bedrooms on Lot 17 by 125 feet, on the best part of Quadra Street. Price.....\$4,000.00
\$2,000 on mortgage, balance to arrange. This is below value.
Two lots on Chestnut Street, close to Fort Street, 60x120 each. Price, on good terms\$2,500

R. B. PUNNETT

Room 18, Mahon Block,
P. O. Box 118. Phone 113.

Monterey Ave., Just South of Saratoga Ave.

50 x 120, \$1,000; \$400 cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months.
S. HAMPSHIRE ROAD, JUST SOUTH OF McNEIL AVE.
48 x 113, \$825; \$175 cash, balance \$40 per month.

JOHN R. BOWES & CO.

643 Fort Street

Phone 2724

Agents Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.

(Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange)

TO REAL ESTATE AGENTS—FOR BEST
RESULTS ADVERTISE IN "THE COLONIST"

80 Feet by 252 Feet

A BEAUTIFUL HOME SITE

in the Oak Bay district. Fine soil and nice grove young oaks.
\$600 cash, balance 6, 12, 18 and 24 months. Price \$2,200

THE GRIFFITH CO.

REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS—INSURANCE

Fire, Life and Accident

Rooms 5-7-9-11 Mahon Bldg.

Phone 1462

Victoria, B. C.

(Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange)

YATES STREET SPECIAL

120 x 120 on South Side East of Quadra
\$55,000 ON TERMS

This price is considerably below adjoining properties.

For Further Particulars Apply

R. V. WINCH & Co. LTD.

521 Fort Street

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange

A House Bargain

Fine two-storey House on paved street; new, all modern: one-half block from car. \$4,500.
Very Easy Terms.

E. R. STEPHEN & CO.

Room 4, Bridgman Block,
1007 Government St., Victoria.

A. TOLLER & CO.

604 Yates Street

NORTH PARK STREET

Lot 50x140, \$100 per front foot. Opposite new laundry. Easy terms.

Owen Devereux Investment Co.

Corner Fort and Douglas Streets
Phone 1360

SPECIAL!

Wanted for immediate sale, New, two-story house, on paved street, one-half block from car, \$4,500.
Very Easy Terms.

Taunton Street, 50x120\$900
Denman Street, 50x120\$900
Avenbury Street, 50x130\$825
Pembroke Street, 44x110\$800
Victor Street, 45x112\$800
Easy terms.

J. F. Belbin

Office Phone 1166
Residence Phone R-264
517 Cormorant St., Victoria

Monday Specials

Ladies' Gloves—The clean-up of season's oddments in cashmere and knit woolen gloves in a good range of colors and sizes. Monday, 3 pair for 50¢

Children's Gloves—Another clean-up of our children's cashmere and woolen gloves in colors of navy, black, white and cardinal. Monday, 2 pair for 25¢

Turkish Towels—This is an excellent value in a heavy brown Turkish towel, size 20x42. Monday, each 20¢

E. E. Wescott
649 Yates McCall Patterns

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

From Victoria 3 a.m. Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 10:45 A.M. and 11 p.m. every Thursday from Seattle, as GOVERNOR or PRESIDENT. For Southeastern Alaska Feb. 3, 18, 27, CURACAO leave Seattle 3 p.m. Coast and rail tickets to New York and all other cities via San Francisco. Freight and Ticket Office, 1117 Wharf Street. R. P. RITZEL & CO., General Agents, CLAUDE A. SOLLY, Passenger Agent, 1310 Douglas St.

PARKSVILLE

IMPROVED FARMS AND ACREAGE

Robert F. Hickey
Parksville, V. I.

On the Waterfront

ANOTHER LINE FOR PACIFIC

Danish East Asiatic Company Arranging Regular Sailings from Copenhagen to the North Pacific Coast

ESTORIA WILL FOLLOW THE STEAMER INDIEN

Ikhalia for Mexican Line—Opening of Panama Canal Development of China Trade Factors in Shipping Revival

Following the success of the Harrison Direct Line and Maple Leaf line, which were established to get into the North Pacific trade in readiness for the anticipated big development which will follow the opening of the Panama canal next year, the Danish-East Asiatic line of Copenhagen, which has its steamer Indien on the way to the North Pacific, has suggested the big Russian steamer Estonia, of Libau, which will be on berth at Copenhagen next month for the North Pacific, and a third steamer is to be fixed to follow. Parrot & Co. are agents on the Pacific coast for the new line. The Estonia, which is following the Indien in this service is a vessel of 4,269 tons, 400 feet long and 45.7 feet beam, and is fitted with wireless. The Indien is about due at San Francisco. The Canadian-Mexican line, now controlled by J. H. Welsford & Co., is to be improved, and will send its vessels to the United Kingdom via the Panama canal. The company has altered its plans to send the steamer Ikhalia, now on the way from Guayaquil to San Francisco, to Victoria for the Canadian-Mexican trade, and will substitute the Ikhalia, which is now in New York having oil burners installed. The Ikhalia is to arrive here in May. A new steamer, recently bought by the Welsford company, will also probably come to this line. This vessel, as stated, is a big cargo-carrier, being completed at Stockholm on the Swedish coast. Her length is 404 feet and beam 53 feet.

According to advices from the United Kingdom the approaching completion of the Panama canal is having a great effect on the shipping trade. The annual review of H. E. Moss & Co., just received by local shipping men, says: "The anticipated opening of the Panama canal in 1913 and the development of trade in China, which cannot now be much longer delayed, are all factors which are con-

tain to create a demand for steam shipping, which will quickly absorb the large amount of tonnage now building, and which cannot possibly be delivered for months after the contract dates, owing to the general shortage of skilled labor, which builders are experiencing, as well as the difficulty in obtaining material.

Better Freight
Freight, which barely a year ago only enabled owners to cover in many instances depreciation on the cost of their steamers, now yield handsome returns on the capital invested. The demand for tonnage increases from all directions, and is likely to continue to do so as the year advances. The cost of wages, insurance, coal, etc., is so sensibly risen that it is quite impossible for owners to return to the former level of freights even were the demand for tonnage to ease off.

The number of steamers building for regular lines, and others, was never greater. Last year's returns, when published, will be found to exceed those of any previous year on record. Shipbuilding

KAMAKURA MARU FOR THE ORIENT

Japanese Liner Left Yesterday With Full Cargo—Seven Steamers Expected at Outer Wharf This Week

With a full cargo of general freight the Japanese steamer Kamakura Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line left the outer wharf yesterday afternoon for Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai and Hongkong. The Kamakura Maru, Capt. B. Kon, carried a cargo of 5,800 tons of cotton, wheat, flour, machinery



DAMAGED STEAMER STRATHALBYN
After collision with the Virginian on Puget Sound, lying in drydock at Esquimalt.

ers and engineers, with few exceptions, are full of orders, many of them well into 1913. There are very few who can give delivery this year.

Increased Tonnage Values
Many of the large cargo steamers building for sale for fortunate contractors, and nearly completed have been sold at handsome profits. Very few, indeed, are left to obtain them, as the prices vary so frequently. The cost of building has increased during the last 12 months fully 15 per cent, and will go higher still, as steel prices will be further advanced in price this month. New steamers of 7,500 tons deadweight approaching completion could be bought a year ago for \$27,000 to \$38,000, but similar vessels are now worth about \$45,000 to \$50,000, and other sizes in proportion. Second-hand steamers have likewise improved in value in a much greater ratio, and the market is almost depleted of about 20 per cent more than what they realized two years ago, but the high level of prices of 1900 and 1901 has not yet been reached.

Oil Engines for Liners
For a long time past we have fore-shadowed the more general adoption of the internal combustion engine for marine purposes, and within a very short time we shall see some very large steamers fitted with Diesel engines, beyond the experimental stage, as many are now being built with these engines, and if, as we fully expect, they are successful they will create a change in steam shipping not experienced for many years past. Oil fuel for steamers has been making rapid strides. Depots are being opened in many parts of the world, and before long oil will displace coal in many quarters, as it is more economical, and occupies less space. Steamers adapted to burn oil fuel require fewer hands than those using coal, besides, oil is more easily handled, and is free from dust, which are important factors that are bound not to be lost sight of for passenger steamers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

(By Government Wireless.)

6 p.m.
Tatoosh—Light rain, southeast wind, 16 miles. 23.75; 45; 23.75. Outside bound in two 4-masted schooners. Out steamer Harrington, at 12:20 p.m.; steamer Williston, 1:15 p.m.; in steamer Fairhaven, 2:20 p.m.
Point Grey—Raining, S. E., thick; 23.75; 45; 23.75.
Cape Lazo—Drizzling, S. E., strong wind; 23.75; 45; 23.75.
Triangle—Raining, S. E., 18 miles, hurricane and squalls; 23.85; 37; dense.
Prince Rupert—Raining, S. E., 23.35; 44; smooth. In William Joffe, 2 p.m.; in Quadra, 4:45 p.m.
Islands—Raining, S. E.; 23.35; 40; rough.
Pachena—Raining, southeast, moderate sea; 23.85; 45; rough.
Esquimalt—Raining, southeast gale; 23.35; 45; rough. Trees abeam at 2:30 p.m., south-bound.
Dahli Cafe, 1439 Street, now open.

You can deposit your money at 4 per cent interest with the B. C. Permanent Loan Company and be able to withdraw the total amount or any portion thereof without notice. Cheques are supplied to each depositor. Paid up capital over \$1,000,000; assets over \$5,000,000. Branch office, 1219 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

and miscellaneous merchandise. The Tamba Maru of the same line, which left Yokohama on January 17th, is due on Wednesday from Hongkong and way ports with a good cargo including about 400 tons for discharge at the outer wharf.

Seven deep sea steamers are expected at the outer wharves during the coming week. The steamer Comedian steamed from Hongkong and way ports via Santos, San Pedro and San Francisco and is expected to reach the outer wharf on Wednesday, the Japanese steamer Tamba Maru being due the same day from the Orient. The steamer Damara, which was delayed at San Francisco undergoing repairs to her deck and upper works, is expected with a cargo of 700 tons of nitrate from Chile for discharge at the Victoria Chemical works, and the Russel Dollar, now at Portland, is expected with a big shipment of Sulphur-laden at Otaru, in North Japan. The Montara is to sail for San Francisco on Wednesday and the Queen is due on Thursday from the Golden Gate.

The steamer Beckenham of the Canadian Mexican line is expected shortly from Salina Cruz bringing about 2,500 tons of general cargo, shipped via the Tehuantepec railroad from steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet line. Leylands, Harrison, German and other lines plying to the Atlantic terminus of the isthmian road.

GERMANS AND PANAMA

Mr. Ballin to Visit the Canal—West Indies Reports of German Naval Activity There

Herr Ballin, of the Hamburg-American line, which has ordered the first of a fleet of passenger and freight steamers for service to Pacific coast ports via the Panama canal at the West India wharves and has provided over six million dollars of additional capital for other vessels, is to visit Panama shortly to make an investigation. Much interest prevails in the West Indies regarding German shipping and naval development with regard to the Panama canal and the West Indies.

An "unofficial" correspondent of the West India Committee Circular, writing by the last mail from Barbados, describes that island as having been overrun by Germans for the previous fortnight, and referring to the visit of the German cruiser Hertha, says: "The officers were entertained right and left, but took the opportunity of making a survey of the island, and were seen taking soundings off Ne-nam's Point, the proposed coaling site." At the time the message was despatched the training ship Princess Elise Friedrick was at Barbados, and another ship was expected. The correspondent asks whether the Germans have an eye on Barbados in view of the opening of the Panama canal. The Circular also quotes its correspondent in Trinidad for the strange statement that German vessels have been practicing night firing in the Gulf of Paria, and the writer of the

note says has himself seen a German man-of-war at target practice in Kingstown harbor. West Indians, it is added, are anxious to know what steps are to be taken to strengthen the defences of both colonies now that the Panama canal is nearing completion.

TWENTY YEARS SINCE ORIENTAL LINE BEGAN

Yesterday Was Twentieth Anniversary of Beginning of C.P.M. Development of Trade to the Far East

Yesterday was the twentieth anniversary of the awakening of the Canadian Pacific railway in regard to the commercial value of the trade with China, if such an event could be said to have a specific date. On January 27, 1892, Sir T. G. Shaughnessy, then vice-president of the corporation of which he is now the head, returned from a trip of inspection through the Orient. On his return he announced that he would at once begin to develop the Chinese trade. He promoted Capt. Stillet, at that time master of the Empress of China, to the position of marine superintendent in the Orient, and Mr. J. R. Hallway, general commercial agent there. Heretofore the business in the east had been done through commercial agencies. Sir T. G. Shaughnessy decided that trade could be worked up in the Orient



S. S. Prince Rupert

TO PRINCE RUPERT

Via Vancouver

Connecting for STEWART and certain Q. C. ISLAND Points MONDAY, 10 A. M. TO SEATTLE, SUNDAYS, 10 A. M.

Use the DOUBLE TRACK LINE from Chicago East. We issue through tickets with choice of routes to Chicago. General Agency Trans-Atlantic Steamships.

W. E. DUFELOW, City Pass. and Ticket Agt., Tel. 1247. Dock and Freight Agt., Tel. 2451. JAS. McARTHUR, Dock and Freight Agt., Tel. 2451.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

British Columbia Coast Service

For Vancouver—Leaves Victoria 2:15 p.m., arriving Vancouver 6:45 p.m. daily, except Sunday. Leaves Victoria, 11:45 p.m., arriving Vancouver, 7:00 a.m. daily.
For Seattle—Leaves Victoria at 4:30 p.m., arriving Seattle 9:30 p.m. daily.
For Gulf Islands—Leaves Victoria at 7:00 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
For West Coast—Leaves Victoria at 11:00 p.m. on 1st, 7th, and 14th of each month.
For Skagway—Leaves Victoria at 11:00 p.m. on February 9th and February 23rd.
For Queen Charlotte—Leaves Victoria at 11:00 p.m. on February 2nd and February 16th.

L. D. CHETHAM

Victoria, B. C. City Passenger Agent

NECHACO VALLEY LANDS

Fort George Lots
Fort George Acreage

We have them at low prices, and very easy terms. For full particulars, apply to the

The Nechaco Valley Land Co., Ltd.

Reference: The Union Bank of Canada, Victoria, B. C. 620 Broughton Street, Victoria, B. C.

THE BOSCOWITZ STEAMSHIP CO., Limited

THE UNION STEAMSHIP CO., Limited

S.S. CAMOSUN
Sailing to Prince Rupert and Stewart Direct every Wednesday at 9 p.m. from Vancouver.
S.S. VENTURE, S.S. VADSO
Sailing for all Northern B. C. ports every Thursday from Evans, Coleman Pier D, Victoria.
John Barnsley, Agent. 534 Yates St. Phone 1925.

WHITE STAR LINE

THE LARGEST AND FINEST BRITISH STEAMERS TO THE MEDITERRANEAN

AZORES-MADEIRA-GIBRALTAR-ALGERS-NAPLES-GENOA-ALEXANDRIA
"ADRIATIC" February 11 March 6
"CEDRIC" Regular Service from New York and Boston.
"CANOPIC" February 3 "CRETIC" March 27
"CANOPIC" March 16 "CANOPIC" April 8
White Star Line, Room B, Bailey Block, Second and Cherry Sts., Seattle, or Local Agents.

Elite Enamelware

If you want the very best enamelware for your kitchen see our ELITE, in white with green tint. Nothing better made.

SPECIAL SAUCEPAN FOR TRIAL ORDER 45¢

Drake Hardware Co.

1418 Douglas St. Phone 1646

FOR SALE

ASQUITH STREET—Size of lot 50x130—

Price, \$630.00

This lot is situated on high ground.

Further particulars apply

Gillespie, Hart & Co.

Members of Victoria Real Estate Association

Phone 2040

ADVERTISE



"Another, please"

Yes, you can give the children another and yet another—"Skippers" are so good for them. The phosphorus in the fish is food for bone and brain; the genuine olive oil is nourishment for the nerves. Wherever there are children there's sure to be a demand for

Skipper Sardines

BONUS PICTURE (limited edition)—We will send our delightful "Old Salt" Photograph, ready for framing, for six "Skipper" sardine labels and six cent stamps. Mark application "Picture" and send to HAMILTON & BREXTON, 1737 Alexander Street, VANCOUVER, B.C.



FORNIA

THIS WINTER FIRST EXCURSION

Over the Lines of O. W. R. & N. and Southern Pacific

BY SPECIAL TRAIN, FEB. 3.

Fare from Seattle \$91.50. Includes rail-road ticket for entire Round Trip. Also berth and all meals, whether in dining car or hotels along the route from Seattle to Los Angeles, going trip only. Tickets good for ninety days.

The very best of traveling equipment. Special facilities for seeing Portland, Oakland, San Francisco, San Jose, Del Monte, Elmer, Robles, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles and all points of interest en route. Call or write for information, literature, etc.

E. E. MILES, District Passenger Agent, 718 Second Ave., Seattle, Wash. Telephone Main 373, Ind. 293. Passenger Station, Jackson St. at Fourth and Fifth aves. Wm. McMurtry, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon.

Did It Ever Strike You---

THERE ARE FORTUNES MADE IN MATCHES

2,000,000 matches used in Canada every minute. Vast sums have been spent in trying to eliminate the waste in the manufacture. This problem has baffled all inventors—but is now solved by Mr. Parker, in what has come to be termed Parker's Continuous Process—owing to the fact that no time is lost from the wood to the finished match. This means the complete revolutionizing of the match industry of the world. Note that the saving by our process in the cost of wood alone is \$1.20 per case—there being 500 cases in a carload means a saving in this one item of \$600 per carload, or \$180,000 annually. There are over 500 cases of matches in a carload. This means a profit of \$1,415 per car. Figuring 300 working days each year, there will be a profit of \$424,500 annually. (Understand this is only on one carload per day) or 42 per cent on the entire capital stock. These figures are not guess work. There is not a company today who is in the match-making business that can produce or manufacture matches as cheaply as The Dominion Match Co., Ltd., because our machines are so constructed that we eliminate the handling of matches by hand and use wood that costs us from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per thousand feet as against \$65.00 to \$80.00 per thousand feet for white cork pine used by other manufacturers. The saving in material and labor by our process is enormous, which will enable us to pay big dividends.

Clipping From Vancouver "Province"

New Directors for Match Company

Mayor Lee of New Westminster Joins Dominion Match Board—Stockholders Hear of Rapid Progress.

An enthusiastic meeting of the stockholders of the Dominion Match Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Board of Trade rooms in the Molsons Bank building, Vancouver. The preliminary work of establishing this big industry in British Columbia being well under way, the principal stockholders who have been heretofore the directors of the company resigned their latter capacity, and to show their absolute bona fides toward the British Columbia stockholders, turned the control of the company over to a new board of directors, the majority of whom are local men of standing. The new directors elected were: Mayor John A. Lee of New Westminster and Mr. John England of Kamloops, B.C. Mr. A. E. White, president of the Board of Trade, New Westminster, and newly elected alderman, was elected president of the Dominion Match Company Limited. Charles J. Tucker of Vancouver vice-president and treasurer, and Mayor John A. Lee of New Westminster and John England of Kamloops, directors.

A most encouraging report was presented of the progress being made in establishing the new industry. A site has been secured at New Westminster, which having three railroad connections together with light, power and water is considered the best in British Columbia. Work has already been begun upon the factory buildings, the main building of which is to be fully 100 by 200 feet, two storeys high. The special machinery is being made in Vancouver, and it is expected that the factory will be completed and turning out large quantities of matches within six months.

"This is going to be one of the most profitable industries in New Westminster," said Ray Thompson today. "Mayor Lee told me that he was heartily glad our industry was to be located in his city, that he believed in its importance and dividend-earning capacity, and that as mayor of the town he was glad to give every help he could, and was pleased to serve as director in an enterprise which he felt would be of such tremendous importance in the province."

The Dominion Match Co., Ltd. Of B. C.

INCORPORATED UNDER B. C. LAWS

(Copy)

THE BANK OF VANCOUVER
Office of the General Manager

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 10th, 1912

John England, Esq.,
Kamloops, B. C.

Dear Sir:

I am today in receipt of a letter from the Dominion Match Co., Ltd., of this city, in which they state that you have been misinformed as to their earnest in the organization of their company.

I need only to say that I have fully investigated this company, and believe in the personnel of the company, and feel sure that the interest of the company is to deal squarely with its stockholders, of which I am one. They are putting up a plant at New Westminster, and, from my personal investigation of the company's affairs, I believe those who are engaged with them in the initial work of the organization, will have no cause to regret it. I have formed a high regard for Mr. C. J. Tucker, and consider him a man who would not misrepresent matters.

I write this to you at the company's request.

Yours very truly,

A. L. DEWAR,

General Manager.

Mr. Robert William
Clark

A Gentleman Well
Known in Victoria

has purchased considerable stock. Mr. Clark made a very careful investigation of the general standing of

The Dominion
Match Co.

and expressed himself as well satisfied with our proposition, and is representing the company at his offices,

1112 Government Street,
Mahon Block

Where clients will
also receive courteous
attention.

This is not a speculation, but a sound investment, backed by such men as the above writer. All arrangements made for B. C. factory—only a limited amount of stock for public sale at \$10.00 a share (par value) paid as follows: \$3.50 cash, balance in equal payments of 3 and 6 months. These terms make it possible for everyone to have a part in this great industry. All common stock, fully paid and non-assessable. Positively no further calls. Open evenings until 10:30—demonstrations on machine given.

Absolutely no bonus stock issued to directors. Every share-holder on an equal basis. If you are sufficiently interested to read further details of our proposition, just fill in name and address in left hand coupon—in pencil will do, and we will send you our free booklet, giving full particulars—suppose you do it right now. If you desire to purchase immediately, fill in right hand coupon, and mail at once. This is your opportunity.

COUPON

Phillips & Fry,
710 Yates Street, Victoria.

Please send to me free of charge your prospectus and full particulars on the Dominion Match Company, Ltd.

Name in full
Street and Number
Town
Postoffice

Buy Your Stock Now From

Phillips & Fry

FISCAL AGENTS

710 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

Please find enclosed draft,
money order, or check for \$.....
in payment for..... shares of
stock of The Dominion Match Co.,
Ltd. Payable to Phillips & Fry,
Fiscal agents. Don't enclose cash.

NORTH WARD ASSUMES LEAD

Strike Out With an Easy Win
from Prairie Club—Score 7
to 1—Losers Weak in Every
Division

League Standing	W.	L.	T.	P.	Goals
North Ward	2	0	12	5	
Victoria West	1	0	8	2	
James Bay	0	1	4	5	
Prairie Club	0	2	3	16	

North Ward's systematic septette of puck-chasers, jumped right into the lead of the amateur hockey league at the arena last night when they took the Prairie team over the frozen surface for a decided defeat of 7 goals to one. The plainmen never looked anything else but losers, the Wards keeping up a steady rush all the time, and it was plain to be seen that the defeated team was not in condition to play the pace that was set by Bill Hooper's lads.

It was thought that after the poor showing of Saturday's game, the Prairie club would uncoil some new material last, but said hockeyists did not arrive. "Bobby" Allison was absent and also others. Still no difference resulted. Why, the North Wards kept rushing down the ice there no persistently that once the cover point men raised his stick and batted the puck away. He no doubt, thought that his baseball knowledge might help some. It did here and there, sometimes. But even at that the Wards broke up everything their opponents attempted. It was by no brilliant play of the Prairie club that the score was not larger.

The losing goalkeeper was kept in a most nervous state throughout the match.

In the first half the Prairie club held their own so far as defensive work is concerned, although the Wards peppered away with no great results in front of the goal. The score was 2 goals to nil at half time. But after that the goals slipped through almost as fast as ripe cherries falling from a tree, which a small boy is hastily shaking before the owner appears.

The Prairie club forward line lasted just about as long as it took to get to Bill Hooper, who succeeded in breaking the same up every time. Then Bill would hurry and rush down the ice with the puck, leaving the whole field behind him. Bill has advantage in being a speedy skater. The Ward goalkeeper was possibly frozen when the Prairie men scored their one goal. However, the Wards were not pressed to the full whatever, and it is to be hoped that the Prairie club will

get into better shape. On Monday night, the strong Victoria West and James Bay teams will clash. It should provide an excellent game.

The Wards: Goal, Hollinbeck; point, Bell; cover point, Hooper; rover, Burnett; forwards, Deltz, Hasty and Davidson.

Prairie club: Goal, McKinley; point, Gunn; cover point, McLoughlin; rover, Elwin; forwards, Ross (centre), Gray (right wing), Ashley, (left wing). Goals: 1st half, Burnett (North Ward), Burnett (North Ward), Deltz (North Ward), Elwin (Prairie), Deltz (North Ward). Penalties: North Ward, Hasty, 2 minutes. Referee, T. Dunderdale; Judge of play, McLaughlin.

West's Hockey Line-up

In the Match between the Victoria West and the J. B. A. A. in the amateur hockey league at the arena on Monday night, Victoria West will line up as follows: Goal, Maxwell; point, W. Young; cover point, O. Corbett; rover, A. Archibald; forwards, Ashe (centre), C. Corbett (right wing), A. Archibald (left wing).

"Ducky" Again

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 27.—Wm. "Ducky" Holmes, former manager of the Lincoln Western League baseball club was appointed receiver of the Lincoln club this afternoon. The appointment goes into effect next Tuesday. President Despain has announced that he hoped to be able to pay off the mortgages by that time.

James Bay Hockey Team

The James Bay hockey team to meet the Wards tomorrow night will line-up as follows: Goal, Watson; point, Wilson; cover point, Stankopole; rover, Brown; centre, McCutcheon; forwards, Bloomfield and Peter-Hennessy, Seacott, Spence, Mason and Harris.

THE REAL CHANGE

Just before the recent departure of William Dean Howells for Spain a popular novelist called. He told all about his phenomenal sales. Then—fishing for compliments—he sighed and said: "I grow richer and richer, but all the same, I think my work is falling off. My new work is not so good as my old."

"Oh, nonsense," said Mr. Howells. "You write just as well as you ever did my boy. Your taste is improving that is all."—Harper's.

According to the preliminary report of the Census Bureau, the average wages of men employed in the manufacture of explosives in this country only reaches \$68 a man a year.

Delhi Cafe, Yates Street, now open.

Why Waste Time?—Some "fool" away their time by trying to master Pitman's shorthand according to copybook. We have got them fooled. We teach "Pitman's Simplified." Easy as writing longhand. Come and see. The Royal Stenographic Company, 426 Bayward Building.

5,000 Men--What Can They Do?

War broke out in Mexico about November 1, 1910, and when it was stated in the El Paso papers on November 9 that there were some 5,000 men in arms against the Federal Government, strong and equipped as were the Federals at the time of the rising of 5,000 untrained men was as laughable as any joke that might be known in modern slang as a "pippen." What? Oh, yes, there was only a short cackle and a long and prolonged sigh emitted from the laughing department. 5,000 men had 5,000 parts to play, but with 5,000 determined stubborn wills to do one thing and moreover, these 5,000 men had 5,000 friends likewise disposed and so in a few short months, the 5,000 were millions.

5,000 MEN, says Supt. Busted, will be employed by the C. P. R. at Coquitlam within three years. It is reasonable to suppose that these men will have as many friends or relations follow them, then what will this mean. Let us see. A grocer will open and do well where 2,000 people exist. Thus we have openings for five grocers, all other trades will do well where the grocers do, and the C. P. R. men are well paid, which means that homes will be built, but we can see where 5,000 other men are wanted in Coquitlam. Note the expenditures and see if you do not agree with us.

The B. C. Electric Company are to spend in doubling their output of power this year \$1,250,000.

The Western Canada Power Plant will soon run up a total cost of \$4,500,000. Estimated cost of permanent improvements in Fraser and Pitt Rivers \$5,000,000. Local Government buildings now under construction at Coquitlam \$3,500,000. C. P. R. appropriation for Coquitlam \$7,000,000. New tram lines and auto roads under construction \$2,000,000.

Total \$23,250,000

WANTED--5,000 MEN

All of the foregoing is not to be directly spent in Coquitlam, but all will directly benefit this place of opportunity. This opportunity is yours. We have the one central industrial subdivision ready for you now. Lots \$500 and \$600 each, \$60 down, \$10 per month.

All should be the center of a busy mercantile district within two to three years. One lot will make you independent, even of labor, but don't waste a moment. We sell every day. WORKING MEN, this is the best insurance you will ever have a chance to buy. CALL NOW.

Wm. C. BOND

304 PEMBERTON BLOCK

British Canadian Securities, Limited, Nanaimo, B. C.

KEEGAN'S

"4 CROWN"

D. O. Roblin, Canadian Agent, TORONTO

Old Irish Whiskies "The Real Stuff"

(SOLD BY ALL DEALERS)

For Five Years
We Have Made Homes
Our Specialty

Victoria West

\$1,000 Cash, and \$30 per month buys a splendid new 6-room house, piped for furnace, cement foundation, open grate, lot 55 x 110 on one of the best streets in Victoria West. Price \$4,000

\$800 Cash, and \$25 per month buys another 6-room cottage, cement foundation, 8 ft. basement, everything modern. Lot 45x135, splendid locality. Price \$4,200

\$500 Cash, and \$20 per month, buys a 6-room house, in good condition, all new plumbing, large lot 33x189, close to car. Lot in fruit trees. Price is \$2,750

\$1,000 Cash, and \$25 per month, buys the prettiest bungalow of 5 rooms in Victoria West or any other part of the city for that matter, cement foundation, furnace installed, stained windows, corner lot, everything modern, and a beautifully laid out little home. Price is \$4,500

We photograph our houses.

The City Brokerage

Phone 818—Res. 72403
1310 Douglas Street.

Extra Special Home Values

Fairfield—

Vancouver street, 7-room fully modern house, panellied, burlapped, beamed ceiling, den, large entrance hall, full cement basement, furnace, stationary tubs. In short this house was built for a home. Price \$5,800. Easy terms.

Overlooking Gorge—

Five-room entirely modern home, carefully finished throughout. Must be seen to be appreciated. Price \$3,500, \$500 cash, balance monthly.

Oak Bay—

New bungalow just being finished, close to the car, on St. Patrick street; fine lot 60x120. Quick sale, price \$4,200. Easy terms.

Rockland Park—

Beautiful home at \$500 cash. A reliable party must sell at a sacrifice, new modern exceptionally well built cottage, lot 50x125, full basement, concrete floor, stationary tubs, piped for furnace, large hall, kitchen, pantry, dining room, den, drawing room, three large bedrooms, two toilets, separate bath. Rock bottom price, \$4,300. Only \$500 cash.

Herbert Cuthbert
& Co.

635 Fort Street.

Positively The Last Week of The Great Sale

And We Are Quoting Prices That Will Make It The Biggest Selling Week of Them All

Men's Knitted Vests

At Bargain Prices.

\$1.85, \$2.65, \$3.25

Our entire stock grouped at these three prices. Colors are new and pretty and we have all sizes in stock.

Hosiery Specials

Worthy of your attention.

Each of these Hosiery specials offers you a considerable saving for buying in quantities. Note what they are:

Black Cashmere Specials

Regular 25c, 3 pairs for \$50¢

Regular 35c, 4 pairs for \$1.00

Regular 50c, 3 pairs for \$1.00

Black Worsted Hose

Regular 35c and 50c, 3 pairs for \$85¢

Heavy Grey Wool

Regular 25c, 5 pairs for \$1.00



HOW IS THIS FOR A CLIMAX IN BARGAIN GIVING?
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

MEN'S FANCY TWEED AND WORSTED SUITS

GROUPED INTO THREE PRICES

For regular up to \$15.00... \$9.75 For regular up to \$22.00... \$14.50
For regular \$25.00 to \$35.00... \$19.85

EVERY SUIT INCLUDED—NOT ONE RESERVED

You have the privilege of selecting from several hundred suits, choosing just the color and style that strikes your fancy—having it properly fitted and if necessary, alterations made without extra charge.

You will find here in the lower grades, durable Canadian and English Tweeds and Worsteds. In the better grades, the best of British Woolens, browns, grays, Bannockburn mixtures.

Properly tailored and perfect fitting. Remember the prices—

\$9.75 \$14.50 \$19.85

Our Three Special Prices Have Sold Many OVERCOATS

Those same prices should interest you—read what they are—

Regular up to \$15.00... \$9.75 Regular up to \$22.00... \$12.75

Regular \$25.00, \$30.00, \$35.00... \$16.75

The entire balance of our Winter garments grouped at the above three prices. Almost every color and style is here for your selection, including Convertible Collar Overcoats, Velvet Collar Overcoats, Genuine Priestly Cravenettes—weatherproofed.

All sizes up to 46 inch breast measure.

Leather Lined Motor Coats

Marked at two special prices—

\$12.75

Reg. \$20

\$16.75

Reg. \$25 to \$30

These garments are made especially for the motorist—warm tweed outside with a soft pliable sheepskin lining inside.

Come and see them.

Hat Specials

That will save you money.

Why not buy now while these savings are open to you. You can select just the hat you want in either—

Stiff or Soft Styles

Regular \$3.00, \$3.50 Black Stiff Hats... \$2.10

Regular \$2.50 Soft Hats... \$1.95

Regular \$3.50 Soft Hats... \$2.65

See them in our windows.

Yates Street

Look for the Red Arrow

Sign.

J. N. HARVEY, LTD.

Yates Street
Look for the Red Arrow

Having to vacate our Premises by Wednesday the 31st instant we find it absolutely necessary to close on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next, to enable us to move our stock.

Contractors and patrons will please telephone in their Orders on these days and they will receive our attention and goods delivered as usual.

TELEPHONE ORDERS ONLY CAN BE ATTENDED TO

825
FORT STREET

On February the 1st next we are open for
Business as usual

825
FORT STREET

B. C. HARDWARE COMPANY, LTD.

Phones 82 and 1611

825 Fort Street

P. O. Box 683

DID YOU SEE THIS?

Colonist, January 26th, 1912

BIG ANNOUNCEMENT

AT

Duncan Bay

Yes, and the news contained in the adjacent clipping is only a preliminary of what will be a

*Tremendous Boom in the
Duncan Bay District*

Everyone realizes that when the C. P. R. starts anything, they go through with it, and also that it is of some importance. Duncan Bay is adjoining Seymour Narrows, which it is expected will be bridged in the near future.

**DUNCAN BAY
PORT-OF-CALL**

**C.P.R. Has Filed Townsite Located
Just Opposite Seymour Narrows
With Fine Spacious Harbor
and Pier**

That the C. P. R. in respect to the extension of the E. & N. railway to Duncan Bay on the east coast of the island nearly opposite Seymour Narrows, has some serious object in view over and above making it merely a stopping place pending the further extension of the road to the north end of the island, is made clear from an inspection of the plans filed with the land registry office in this city.

These plans and profiles show that a townsite has already been laid out to the extent that streets are shown and also named. The new town is to face north, towards the entrance to the harbor, on the northern point of which is shown a jetty on which trains will run out to meet the vessels docking there. The following are the names of the streets as shown on the map: Brantford, Fleet, Queens, Bond, Oxford, Regent, Baker, Portman, George. Here intervenes the southerly boundary of the new townsite, when the streets to the north of the area included in the

division are named from One to Ninth. The intersecting streets in the townsite, running from north to south are named Discovery, Casey, Horne, Bakeman, King and Lillie.

The profile and plans on file in the registry office show Duncan Bay to be a fine, spacious harbor, lying just east of Discovery Passage. The line which is to be built is officially described as the "Comox Extension of the E. & N. railway, from Black Creek to a point on Campbell River, from Mile 59 to Mile 72.3."

While no official announcement has been made as to what are the intentions of the C. P. R. in building to Duncan Bay, the theory obtains in well-informed quarters that the point is to be made an important one in connection with the plans for the transportation system on Vancouver Island, a color is given to this by the fact that a townsite has already been laid out.

THINK! CONSIDER!

Just stop and consider what land immediately adjoining this townsite will be worth in a few months. We own and control 180 acres of fine townsite property just next door, and will sell NOW at a very low figure. The price is \$350 per acre, on terms. You must be interested. Now is the time to act. Delay means danger. See us at once.

—180 Acres at—
Per Acre \$350 Per Acre

1309 Douglas St.

ALEX MACKENZIE

Phone 1809

AUXILIARY WOULD NOT EXCLUDE HINDUS

Women's Mission Organization Passes Resolution in Favor of Admitting Wives—Work of Society

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Women's Auxiliary to Missions held on Friday, January 26th, it was resolved to endow a children's cot in Alert Bay hospital. A resolution in favor of the admission of the wives of Hindus now in British Columbia was passed and much other business transacted.

The meeting was held in the cathedral schoolroom. Mrs. Luxton presided and there were thirty-five members of the board present.

Archdeacon Timms of Calgary gave a review of the work which the Church of England had done among the Black-foot Indians since 1833. The address was listened to with great interest.

The Dorcas secretary, Mrs. Hiscrocks, asked for clothing for five children at Carcross, Alta., for Lytton and St. John's hospitals and for Hazelton, and reported the St. John's guild had promised to outfit two of the Carcross children.

The corresponding secretary read a card of thanks from the family of Mrs. Rourke Robertson in answer to a resolution of sympathy and was asked to write a letter of condolence to the Rev. Silva White for whose bereavement much sympathy was expressed. A letter from Miss Bogart, explaining the privileges of life members, was read.

The literature secretary regretted that less reading had been done last month and pointed out that there were 200 volumes now in the library and that some needed binding. The course for the study class will consist of eight lessons and will begin in St. Barnabas schoolroom on February 9th at 3 p.m.

The organizing secretary stated that she would form a branch society at Parksville on February 14th, and would visit Nanaimo and Chemainus on the 15th and 16th. The duty of the representatives to make their reports as interesting as possible was pointed out.

Archdeacon Scriven promised to answer in the Gazette a letter from Mrs. Green, the general secretary, asking what was the number of Hindus, Chinese and Japanese in the diocese of Columbia and what efforts were being made to Christianize them.

The Christmas hampers for the Columbia Coast mission were acknowledged by the secretary, who stated that Miss Monk and Miss Motherwill had sent letters of thanks. Books for this mission must be sent to the little schoolroom of the cathedral.

Mrs. Murray Thain was welcomed back and said that a babies' branch had been formed at St. Mark's with seven members under the superintendency of Mrs. Cunningham.

The superintendent of Christ church juniors submitted her plan of work. A children's cot to be called the Margaret Perrin-Cot, would be placed in the Alert Bay hospital. A hundred dollars will be given to Rev. Mr. Edwards of Saskatchewan for his barn and \$50 for Walsdale church. Encouraging reports were read from eleven seniors and three girl branches.

Mrs. Toller then proposed and Miss Woods seconded the following resolution, which was passed:

"Whereas it is proposed to exclude the wives of Hindus now in Canada from entry into the Dominion, be it resolved that we, as members of the Women's Auxiliary to Missions of the Church of England in Canada, desire as women of the British empire to place ourselves on record as opposed to this measure, on moral, religious and imperial grounds."

A NEW HARDWARE STORE

What promises soon to take a very prominent stand among the hardware stores of Victoria is the Island Hardware Company, who have recently unpacked Builders' Mechanics and Household supplies to the tune of several carloads.

The company are located in a very nice store, with commodious warehouses at rear at No. 707 Fort St. (next Terry's Drug Store), are at present placing in modern and convenient fixtures, and intend to open for business Saturday next. With prices made to secure early trade and stock cleared out as a new pin, direct from the manufacturers they should have no difficulty in soon attaining the desired object.

The partners of the concern are thorough business men. Mr. F. T. Adams, for the past five years secretary-treasurer of The Acme Co., Ltd. Edmonton, Alta., a large department store, and Mr. J. D. Wilson, a well known hardware buyer and late with the Shore Hardware Co. here, and they assure their patrons unflinching and personal attention to all orders entrusted to them.

We predict and wish this "live" young company every success and join with their invitation, that the Victoria people visit and inspect their new store and merchandise.

CASTILE SOAP

Genuine imported, made from the purest Olive Oil and highly recommended for toilet and medicinal purposes.

Price, per bar.....50¢
Per cake.....10¢

HALL'S DRUG STORE
Phone 201. 702 Yates St.



Harbour Waterfront

In a very important spot and at a price that leaves room for substantial returns to the judicious investor.

\$25,000

\$5,000 cash, balance as mortgage, for a short time only.

Fort Street

Double frontage to Mears street, 60x112, and revenue producing.

\$500 per Foot

Good terms—act quickly

R. H. DUCE

Member Victoria Real Estate Exchange.

Phone 304 704 Fort, corner Douglas

For Quick Sale

Choice building lot on Minto street, 60x120, cleared.

Price.....\$1,500

Double Corner, Cecil and King, level, no rock. \$200 cash, \$40 per month. Price.....\$1,600

Oak Bay—Large level lot good location. \$100 cash, \$20 per month. Price.....\$1,000

Corner Pandora and Quadra streets. Price, on terms.....\$30,000

Five lots in Garden City. Terms \$50 cash, \$15 per month. Price each.....\$450

McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

619 TROUBLE AVENUE.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Phone 1888.

Two Snaps in Houses

Near Beacon Hill Park—5 rooms, for.....\$3,750

The lot itself is worth \$3,000, and is rented for 8% on investment.

Quebec Street near Menzies—7 rooms, for.....\$6,300

The owner is leaving town shortly and has instructed us to sell this property at once. Hence the price.

Law, Butler & Bayley

Phone 1318

1009 Government St.

Edson Bulletin

New Railroad Coming to Edson

Eastern syndicate will apply for a charter to operate electric line from Calgary to Grand Prairie via EDSON. This not only means the absolute opening of the Peace River Country, but a great benefit to Edson.

With the divisional points of two Transcontinental Railroads already located at EDSON, the future of the city is so wonderful and great that it is nearly impossible to contemplate. EDSON will enjoy the greatest and the most substantial growth of any town in Western Canada, and it has more resources and greatest prospects than even Calgary, a city today of 60,000 population.

We extend a cordial invitation to all to visit our offices and inspect latest views showing EDSON'S WONDERFUL PROGRESS during its FIRST YEAR'S EXISTENCE.

Edson Townsite Co., Ltd.

Head Office: Vancouver, B. C.

1214 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

Robt. Baldwin, Local Manager

Y. M. C. A. About Night School

See the Educational Secretary at the Y. M. C. A. this week

Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Farms

Prices:

No. 1... \$ 705	No. 15... \$2,120
No. 2... 885	No. 16... 1,200
No. 3... 1,290	No. 17... 1,050
No. 4... 1,570	No. 18... 605
No. 5... 1,560	No. 19... 730
No. 6... 900	No. 20... 1,255
No. 7... 800	No. 21... 930
No. 8... 880	No. 22... 2,455
No. 9... 805	No. 23... 1,090
No. 10... 805	No. 24... 1,910
No. 11... 795	No. 25... 1,360
No. 12... 615	No. 26... 1,195
No. 13... 885	No. 27... 940
No. 14... 1,995	

The Loop Farms

3 1/4 MILES FROM THE CITY OF PORT ALBERNI

Carmichael & Moorhead, Ltd.

Sole Agents

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange

501-502 Seymour Street

This subdivision of a portion of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Lands in the Alberni Valley has just been completed.

The farms are situated on the line of railways about three and a half miles from the City of Port Alberni, and are in close proximity to two railroad depots. The wagon roads shown on the map are completed and connected with the main roads of the district.

The land is of a slightly rolling character, sloping to the south and west.

The soil is mostly a red sandy loam and is adapted to mixed farming, fruit growing and poultry raising; there is also a percentage of bottom land and light swamp suitable for root crops.

As will be seen in the enclosed plan, a certain amount of clearing (but not stumping) has been done, the absolute cost of which only has been added to the price of the individual farms, and on these a quick return could be made by settlers who would establish poultry runs.

The farms are sold subject to the standard form of contract with the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, which reserves all coal and mineral rights.

If desired, houses will be erected on these farms at prices varying from \$200 to \$900, thus providing a home for settlers on arrival.

Write for designs and particulars.

Carmichael & Moorhead, Ltd.

Sole Agents

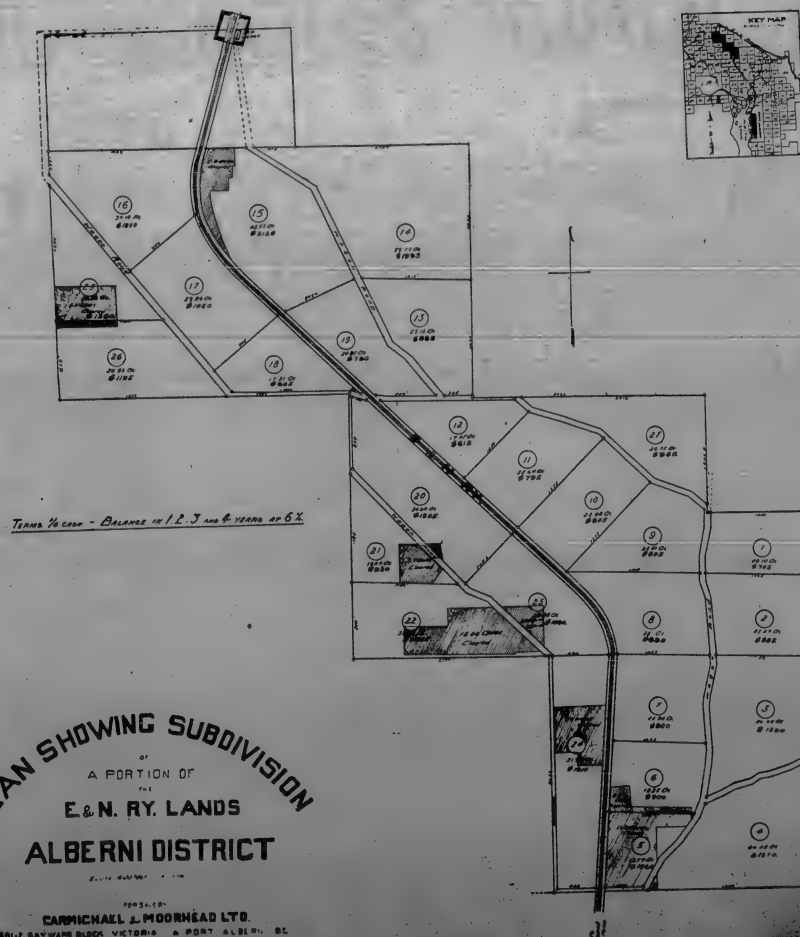
Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange

501-502 Sayward Building, Victoria, B. C.

Port Alberni, B. C.

PLAN SHOWING SUBDIVISION
OF
A PORTION OF
E. & N. RY. LANDS
ALBERNI DISTRICT

CARMICHAEL & MOORHEAD LTD.
501-502 SAYWARD BUILDING VICTORIA & PORT ALBERNI, B.C.



VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATES

One cent a word each insertion; 10 per cent discount for cash payment. No advertisement accepted for less than 10 insertions. Classified advertising charged on account for less than 10 insertions.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

AT GLENN—A. J. May, owner, 1000 Broadway, Victoria, B. C. Phone 113.

BOOKBINDERS

BOOKBINDERS—The Colonial Bookbinding Co., Ltd., 1000 Broadway, Victoria, B. C. Phone 113.

BOTTLES

BOTTLES—All kinds of bottles wanted. Good prices paid. Phone 113.

BUILDING MOVERS

BUILDING MOVERS—Sandham & Lester, 1000 Broadway, Victoria, B. C. Phone 113.

CARPENTERS

CARPENTERS—Money properly invested leads to fortune. This result may be attained by purchasing the right stock in the city.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY (Continued)

UNDERSTANDING—A. J. May, owner, 1000 Broadway, Victoria, B. C. Phone 113.

WHEELWRIGHTS

WHEELWRIGHTS—Money properly invested leads to fortune. This result may be attained by purchasing the right stock in the city.

WOOD

WOOD—Money properly invested leads to fortune. This result may be attained by purchasing the right stock in the city.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

ARCHITECTS—W. D. Van Dusen, specialist in apartment houses, hotel designing and modern construction, 415 Broadway.

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HELP WANTED—MALE

AT THE AUSTRALIAN, 2641 Douglas St., board \$15.00 and \$20.00, bed only \$1.00 and \$1.50 weekly.

GOOD PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

GOOD PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER wanted. Apply J. M. Paulson, 1002 Colquhoun St.

PERMANENT POSITION FOR MAN AND WIFE

PERMANENT POSITION FOR MAN AND WIFE with the best salaried man in Victoria. Apply to the best salaried man in Victoria.

SALESMAN WANTED

SALESMAN WANTED—I have the best salaried man in Victoria. Apply to the best salaried man in Victoria.

THE KING GEORGE HOTEL

THE KING GEORGE HOTEL—I have the best salaried man in Victoria. Apply to the best salaried man in Victoria.

WANTED—Men and women to learn the

WANTED—Men and women to learn the barber trade. Apply to the best salaried man in Victoria.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ALL young men want berth; can carpenter, sign writing, cook, auto driver, surveyor, estate agent or any outdoor life, \$100 per week.

GENTLEMAN requires position immediately

GENTLEMAN requires position immediately, accept anything. Box 149 Colquhoun St.

JAMES BAY window cleaners and reliable

JAMES BAY window cleaners and reliable janitors; don't forget to phone when windows are dirty. Apply to the best salaried man in Victoria.

JAPANESE, young, experienced and good

JAPANESE, young, experienced and good references, wants position in hotel, boarding house or family. Apply to the best salaried man in Victoria.

MECHANIC wants work; Box 405 Colquhoun

MECHANIC wants work; Box 405 Colquhoun St.

POSITION—Chaffeur or mechanic; 10

POSITION—Chaffeur or mechanic; 10 years experience; L. Wheeler, Mt. Tolmie, P. O.

REAL Estate salesman and insurance man

REAL Estate salesman and insurance man wishes a situation; state proposition; none accepted without salary and commission. Address Box 100 Colquhoun St.

SHIPPER, experienced and reliable

SHIPPER, experienced and reliable references; H. C. 405 Parry St.

WANTED, by two first class carpenters

WANTED, by two first class carpenters work by day or contract; all work guaranteed. Box 100 Colquhoun St.

WANTED, position of travel by capable

WANTED, position of travel by capable man; Masonic references; bond if necessary. Box 100 Colquhoun St.

WANTED, by a married couple, to take

WANTED, by a married couple, to take management of a ranch, no children; apply 1109 Fort St., Victoria.

WANTED—Work contract; any kind; 167

WANTED—Work contract; any kind; 167 Pandora St., Victoria.

WANTED, have splendid proposition for

WANTED, have splendid proposition for good outside salesman; experience; good references; Box 100 Colquhoun St.

WANTED, by an experienced man, place

WANTED, by an experienced man, place of trust to a gentleman; garden and fruit; good references; Box 100 Colquhoun St.

WANTED—Immediately by steady young

WANTED—Immediately by steady young Englishman, experienced country preferred; apply Box 231 Colquhoun St.

WANTED, two industrious young men

WANTED, two industrious young men wishing to carry the Daily Colonist in the morning; there are no other vacancies; apply to the best salaried man in Victoria.

WANTED, experienced, circulation department

WANTED, experienced, circulation department work; good references; Box 100 Colquhoun St.

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PROPERTY FOR SALE

ALBANY—1815 cash buys a double corner lot in Port Alberni, B. C. Phone 113.

NEW share in syndicate of ranch

NEW share in syndicate of ranch land on new line; splendid opportunity for small investor; payments over six years. Box 100 Colquhoun St.

ALBANY and Carroll 1815—4 lots

ALBANY and Carroll 1815—4 lots on new line; splendid opportunity for small investor; payments over six years. Box 100 Colquhoun St.

REAL Snap—Lot on Craigflower road

REAL Snap—Lot on Craigflower road on new line; splendid opportunity for small investor; payments over six years. Box 100 Colquhoun St.

SECTION of 32 acres with house

SECTION of 32 acres with house on new line; splendid opportunity for small investor; payments over six years. Box 100 Colquhoun St.

SNAP—Quoted at 1815—4 lots

SNAP—Quoted at 1815—4 lots on new line; splendid opportunity for small investor; payments over six years. Box 100 Colquhoun St.

SNAP—May at close to 1815—4 lots

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SNAP—May at close to 1815—4 lots on new line;

RECOMMENDATIONS BEFORE GOVERNMENT

Labor Delegation Waits on Premier McBride and His Colleagues—Favors Abolition of Poll Tax

The executive of the British Columbia Federation of Labor yesterday morning waited upon the provincial executive, Premier McBride, with Hon. Dr. Young, Hon. W. J. Bowser, Hon. Thomas Taylor and Hon. W. R. Ross being present—for the purpose of presenting the series of resolutions adopted during the just closed convention, or rather such of those resolutions as have reference to matters coming within the scope of provincial jurisdiction. Among the more important subjects dealt with are the desirability of the re-enactment of the Natal Act, the suggested appointment of a commission to investigate the reason of the present high price of coal to the British Columbia consumer, the urgency of certain amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, and the federation's view as to the desirability of nationalizing telephone service. The delegates were heard at considerable length, the interview lasting upwards of an hour, and as customary a written reply was promised, which will be transmitted to the officers of the federation at the earliest possible date.

Great satisfaction was expressed by the president, J. W. Wilkinson, and others of the delegation with that portion of the report of the commissioner on taxation which recommends the abolition of the poll tax, the hope being expressed that the suggestion of the commission will be amplified by legislation during the present session.

Provision of Coal.
The subjects dealt with in the interview by the various labor leaders composing the delegation were in abstract as follows:

Mr. R. P. Pettipiece: Better facilities for placing electors on municipal voters' lists, the abolition of property qualification for all municipal officers, adult suffrage in all elections and the abolition of the provincial election deposit, the abolition of the poll tax, protest against subsidised immigration—more especially under the auspices of the Salvation Army—redistribution before an election, and the problem of the unemployed as it affects British Columbia.

Mr. B. D. Grant: Recommendation of an increase in the remuneration of jurors to \$5 a day, amendment to the school act to prevent minors selling papers, separate schools for Asiatics, a commission for the investigation of working conditions in mines and the price of coal to the British Columbia consumer, and further extension of the free text books plan.

Mr. J. W. Wilkinson: Recommendation of a law making compulsory the payment of wages in legal tender fortnightly pay day in all industries compensation for time lost in waiting for wages due, an eight hour day and six day week in all industries, and the raising of the exemption under the income tax to \$2000.

Mr. J. McVety: Complaint re long hours of employees on the interurban lines of the B. C. E. R. company, a law providing for the examination of plumbers, a similar law necessitating examination for electrical and compressed air engineers, uniformity in the construction of all hoist appliances for foundries and smelters, a stricter enforcement of the Boiler Inspection Act, rules and regulations for the distribution of electrical energy, extension of the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act to all industries and buildings irrespective of their height, and increase of compensation in the case of death from \$1500 to \$3000 and the weekly indemnity from a maximum of \$10 to a minimum of \$10.

Mr. C. Shantz: Recommendation of the government taking over the British Columbia telephone systems, re-enactment of the Natal Act, complaint of the employment of Asiatics on Canadian Northern Pacific construction, and better enforcement of sanitary regulations in lumber and construction camps.

Mr. J. Roberts: Extension of the Health Act provisions for the inspection of all food, endorsement of the amendments proposed by District 28, U. M. W. mine inspectors to be appointed by the miners, and glory holes and open cuts to be brought under the Mines Inspection Act.

Metals Prices.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Standard copper dull; spot, Jan. Feb., March, April and May, \$13.75@14.00. Arrivals reported at New York today, 610 tons. Custom house returns show exports of 24,019 tons so far this month. Lake copper, 14¢@14½¢; casting, 13½¢@14¢; electrolytic, 14½¢@15¢. Tin, steady, spot and Jan. \$48.25@48.75; Feb., \$48.25@48.75; March, \$48.00@48.50; April and May, \$47.75@48.25. Iron, Cleveland warrants, 48¢ 10/16. Locally iron was quiet. No. 1 Foundry Northern, \$14.75@15.00; No. 2, \$14.50@14.75.

WESTERN LANDS LIMITED

1201 Broad St., corner View.

MENZIES STREET—4-ROOM HOUSE ON lot 22x125. The lot alone is worth the price, \$2150.

NIAOGARA STREET—2 LOTS 50x125 each, beautiful, level lots. Terms over 2 years. For the two \$2250.

TRACING BEACON HILL PARK, JAMES Bay—7-room, modern, well finished house. Price on easy terms \$7500.

JAMES BAY—Close to Park and car line, 5-room house, lot 50x125 to 30ft. lane. Price \$2250.

BANK STREET, CORNER OF COWAN, also 120x180, sewer and water laid on. This is a fine building's proposition and will make decidedly attractive terms on this property to a builder. Price \$3000.

AMPHION STREET—Lot 52x113, level and fenced. All ready to build on. Price on easy terms \$1200.

10 ROOM HOUSE IN OAK BAY, NEAR the bar line and the beach. All large enough for 3 additional rooms. Lot 180x120 all laid out and planted. A magnificent house. Easy terms. Price \$14,000.



**BUILDERS' PROFITS
BANKERS' SECURITY**

OPPORTUNITY

BRITISH CANADIAN HOME BUILDERS LIMITED, are offering their second issue of 50,000 shares at \$1.00 each. Victoria people are afforded an opportunity of purchasing shares in a growing home concern, engaged in a profitable business, managed by well known Victoria and Vancouver business men. All Directors and others connected with the company have paid the same for their holdings as the public is invited to, viz., \$1.00 per share. There are no promotion shares in this company.

Shares may be purchased at \$1.00 per share cash, or one-third cash, balance 6 and 12 months, or 10 per cent cash and 5 per cent monthly. \$10 cash and \$5 monthly purchases 100 shares.

Where Profits Are Derived

In addition to our Building Department, we carry on a general Real Estate and Insurance business, the profits from which go to swell the dividends. Shareholders may conservatively look for a 10 per cent dividend the first year, increasing thereafter and a steady advance in the price of shares.

Send for Prospectus. It will Interest You.

OFFICES:

Victoria
Vancouver
New Westminster
London, Eng.

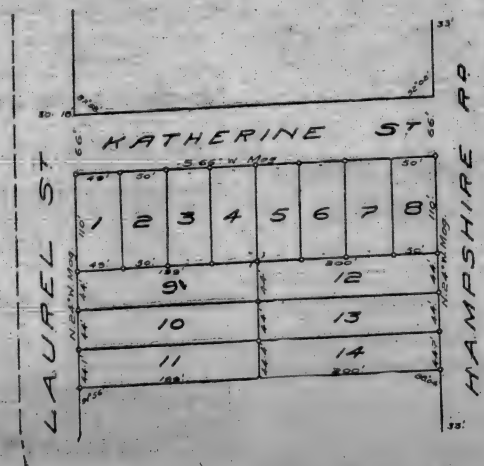
BRITISH-CANADIAN HOME BUILDERS, LTD.

Third Floor, Sayward Building

Agents Royal Insurance Company. Ernest Kennedy, Managing Director

Phone 7030

The Cream of Oak Bay Property!



Fourteen (14) beautiful high, dry, clear, level lots, close to the waterfront, yet fully protected from the cold winds by Gonzales Hill. Fine sea-view and close to the new car line that must come along Central Avenue.

**Prices, from
\$800.00
to
\$950. per Lot**

Terms ¼ cash and the balance in 6, 12 and 18 months.

Remember the demand for property in this locality is strong, and is increasing every day, so you must act quickly.

B. C. Realty Co.

622 TROUNCE AVENUE

PHONE 2443

THE NEWSPAPER ATMOSPHERE

The Newspaper atmosphere is replete of rapidity. Therefore, the necessity of making a newspaper advertisement so forceful that it will bring results quickly is obvious. For a nominal sum we are prepared to write FORCEFUL advertisements, which with the help of the printer, will bring QUICK returns.

Victoria, B. C.
402 Times Bldg.

Newton Advertising Agency

Telephone
1 9 1 8

The B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.

after February 1st, will be doing business
at 825 Fort Street

We have had a very successful sale up to the present, and we will still carry this on during the time that we remain in our stand on the corner, as we wish to dispose of all our stock as nearly possible and we offer our still well assorted stock to the public regardless of the cost.

As a Special We Offer Until the Entire Stock is Exhausted

Ideal Silver Polish, regular 25c—sale price.....15c
Ideal Silver Polish, regular 20c—sale price.....10c
Sewing Machine Oil, regular 10c—sale price.....5c
Veribrite Furniture Polish, reg. 50c—sale price..35c
Shinet (the great bath cleanser) regular 30c—sale price 15c

B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.

Phones 82 and 1611

631 Yates Street

P. O. Box 683

SEE US ON MONDAY SURE

We want to show you some of the Best Buys on the market. Most of these pieces will change hands during the next few days.

**Don't Wait Until They Are Sold
Get in Now at Present Figures**

BLANCHARD STREET, corner of Cornerant. This can be bought on very easy terms. Price.....\$31,000
BROUGHTON STREET, 60x120, with 2 houses, close to new theatre site. On long terms. Price.....\$18,500
COOK STREET, 120x120, close in, corner with three good sized houses, present rentals \$80 per month. This can easily be increased. Price on long terms, \$20,000
CHATHAM STREET, 2-storey brick building on 30x120 feet. Terms. Price.....\$20,000
DOUGLAS STREET, close to Burnside Junction, 40 feet. Quarter cash, balance 6, 12, 18 and 24 months. Price \$5,000
BURNSIDE ROAD, close to junction of Douglas street, large lot, on easy terms. Price.....\$3,500

JAMES BAY, corner of Montreal and Cross street, 90x120 feet. Price on terms.....\$15,000
OAK BAY AVENUE, running through to Chaucer, 2 lots, 50 feet, \$1,500 cash, balance easy. Price.....\$3,500
YALE STREET, extra choice lot. Price on terms to suit.....\$1,250
ST. PATRICK STREET, one block from car. Special price for this week only on 120x120 ft. corner; \$1,200 cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months. Price.....\$3,200
MAY STREET, corner of Howe, 100x110 feet; one-third cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months. Price.....\$3,500
NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE, modern in every way, at corner of Belmont and Gladstone. Price on terms.....\$5,500
ROCK BAY AVENUE, 5-room cottage on 40x120 ft., \$1,750 cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months. Price.....\$4,750

**We Have Others But These Are Good For
Quick Turnover**

"Western Lands Limited"

1201 Broad Street, Corner of View

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY COLONIST

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday---Three More Days of The January Sale

Some of the Best Bargains of the Sale will be ready on Monday Morning. Many Bargains in the Staple Department; \$7.50 Women's Waists for \$2.90, \$5.75 Waists for \$1.90, Men's Suits and Women's

Final Clearance Sale in the Staple Dep't Monday

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS FOR THE LAST 3 DAYS
On Monday we start with the final clean-up sale and are offering the balance of our goods at specially low prices. Here are a few items that should prove of special interest to thrifty housekeepers. See the window display on Broad Street:

White Wool Blankets with pink or blue borders, double bed size and regular \$3.50 values. Special on Monday at **\$2.25**
Wool-Filled Bed Comforters in a great variety of colors and patterns. They are all double bed size and regular \$2 values. Special for Monday **\$1.25**
White Flannelette Sheets, 11/4 size, have pink or blue borders and are our regular \$1.50 value: on sale Monday at **\$1.15**
Slightly Soiled Grecian Quilts—These are just sufficiently soiled to make it impossible to sell them at the regular price, but the quality is as good as ever. They are full size and our regular \$1.75 values. Monday's Clearance Price **\$1**
Velvet Robes and Wrapperettes, suitable for dressing gowns, morning waists, sacques and kimono. It is 27 inches wide and comes in a variety of colors and designs. Regular 20c and 25c values: all to clear at **10c**
Turkish Towels either white or colored. They have just arrived from English mills, and will go on Sale Monday at, each **25c**
Battenberg Runners and Squares with open centres. There are just sufficient runners for early morning shoppers. Regular \$1 values for **50c**

Bath Mats; Hit and Miss Rugs Also White Curtain Muslins at Specially Low Prices Monday

Bath Mats—These have a thick velvet pile, and may be had in colors pink and white, also gold and white. We recommend these rugs for bath or bedrooms. They are washable and always retain their new appearance. Size 27 x 54 in. On special sale Monday at, each **\$1.50**
Hit-and-Miss Rugs—In self color blue and self green, also blue and white, and green and white. Size 36 x 66 in., reversible, and finished with a heavily knotted fringe. They are good values, and are specially appropriate for bathrooms and bedrooms. Special on Monday **\$1.50**
White Curtain Muslins—With coin spots. There are 240 yards of this material to be cleaned out on Monday. It is 36 in. wide, and will make good curtains or draperies. Per yard **18c**

An Extra Special Sale of Women's Slippers on Monday, Regular \$1.50 and \$2.00 Values, 95c

On Monday we will clean out the balance of our stock of Women's Felt Juliet Slippers. These are colors black, navy, green, brown and red. Some are fur bound and others are trimmed with ribbon, and all have flexible leather soles. Not a single pair is worth less than \$1.50, and others are our regular \$2 values. Clearance price on Monday **95c**

Women's Gloves at a Big Reduction Monday

Glace Kid Gloves—250 of these gloves, in colors tan, brown, beaver, grey, navy and green, plique sewn and 2-clasp length, are to be cleaned out Monday. Regular \$1.25 value for **60c**
Misses' Gloves—Made of natural chamois. 100 pairs in this lot, and they are our regular 75c gloves. Special clearance price **50c**
White Glace Kid Gloves—12-button length and a dependable quality. Monday's sale price, per pair **\$1.75**

Knitting Wools at Spencer Prices

Slidestown Wools—For knitting aviation caps. Colors black, white, green, navy, grey, pink, sky, helio, tan and brown. Per skein **15c**
Seehive Soft Knitting Wools—Suitable for general knitting. Colors black, white, grey, natural, sky, tan, green, heather brown, heather and lovat mixtures. Per 2 oz. hank **20c**
Andalusian Wool—A very fine make, in black, white, blue and pink. Per 1-oz. hank **12 1/2c**
Andalusian Wool—Of a heavier grade than the above. Colors black and white only. Per 1-oz. skein **10c**
Saxony Wool—The D. S. brand. Colors black, white, light grey, dark grey, tan, pink, sky and navy. Per 2-oz. hank **15c**
Scotch Fingering—In 4 and 5 ply. All the latest colors and mixtures are in this line. Per lb. \$1.50, or per skein **12 1/2c**
Double Knitting Wool—Suitable for knitting sweaters and golf stockings. Colors black, light grey, dark grey, red, brown, green and heather mixtures. Per lb. \$1.00, or per skein **12 1/2c**
Canadian Fingering—In colors black, white, sky, pink, scarlet, cardinal, navy, green and grey. Per lb. \$1.00, or per hank of 4 skeins **25c**

Big Reductions in the White-wear Dep't on Monday

Princess Slips, made of good cambric. The skirt has a deep flounce of embroidery and the neck and sleeves are finished with beading, lace and ribbon. Various styles to choose from. Regular \$1.50 values on Monday for **95c**
Underskirts made of good, white cotton, have deep tucked flounce of tucked muslin and are finished with frill of embroidery. Monday's Clearance Price, per garment **85c**
Underskirts made of heavy white cotton, have a wide tucked flounce finished with torchon lace or a hemstitched frill of self. Monday's Clearance Price **50c**
Night Gowns made in the Slip over style from good, fine cotton. The neck and short sleeves are finished with lace. Clearance Sale Price, per garment **85c**
Night Gowns made of Fine Nainsook and Cambric. These come in a variety of styles: some have yoke and sleeves of embroidery and others have tucked yokes set with insertion and trimmed with torchon lace. Monday's Clearance Price, per garment **\$1.25**
SEE THE VIEW STREET WINDOWS.

Coats Marked for a Rapid Clearance



Waist Values That Have no Equal During This Month, Special Clearance Sale on Monday

\$1.90 Buys Waists That Sell Regularly Up to \$5.75

See the View street windows for a display of these goods. There are all sizes and the materials and styles are so varied that it is impossible to describe them. There are nets, chiffons, marquisettes and silks, and as there are all sizes here, there is little chance of disappointment. Special clearance sale price, **\$1.90.**

\$2.90 Waists in Attractive Styles That Were Formerly \$7.50

Here are some of the most dainty styles that we have seen for a long time, and the values are better than you would suppose at the price. There are no two alike and all sizes are here. Plaids, silks, nets, chiffons, ninons and velvets are some of the materials, but you will get a much better idea of the values by seeing the display in the View street windows. Monday's sale price, **\$2.90.**

Only Three More Days to Buy Men's and Boy's Clothing at January Sale Prices

There is only a few more days left for purchasing suits at these low prices, and we advise you to make your selection at once. These suits are our regular stock, and every one of them have our personal guarantee of quality, both in workmanship and material. On the first of February the prices will advance to the normal, and if you wish to secure a well fitting and stylish suit at a price that means a big saving, shop today and make your choice. Here are a few of the items, but it is impossible to do justice to the garments in the space that is at our disposal for this announcement.

Men's Suits—Made of finely finished worsteds, serges and chevrons. Some are made up specially for young men and come in a variety of shades and styles, others are in the regular single and double breasted styles. They are all well tailored and are close rivals in quality to the best custom tailored garments. Regular \$22.50 and \$27.50 values all to clear at **\$15.75**

Heavy Imported Tweed Suits—Also a few in a good worsteds, made in both single and double-breasted styles. There are greys, brown and green mixtures to choose from, and no better values are to be had even at the regular price. All our regular \$15 values are now marked at **\$9.75**

BOYS' TWO-PIECE SUITS—REGULAR VALUES TO \$4.00 FOR \$2.50

Tweeds and corduroys are the materials, and the workmanship that has been put into these garments is as good as any strong as the materials. This is a big statement to make, but our buyer is experienced in these matters, and he is confident that no better values are made that can be sold in the usual way for less than \$4.00. See the garments and let them tell their own story. A great variety of colors and patterns are here to choose from. Wednesday's clearance price is **\$2.50**

MEN'S AND BOYS' ODD VESTS AT \$1.00

All sizes are here in tweeds and worsteds, and all the newest colors and patterns are here. This is a very low price and will give you some idea of the extent in price-cutting that we have gone to effect a speedy clearance. All to clear at, each **\$1.00**

Tweed and Worsteds Suits—These are in two and three-piece styles, and come in a great variety of shades and patterns, including both stripes and broken checks. These are all well tailored garments and will bear comparison with most suits at double the price we are now asking for them. Regular \$10 values now **\$5.75**

MEN'S PANTS THAT SELL REGULARLY AT \$2.00—ON WEDNESDAY FOR \$1.25

All sizes are here, made of strong tweeds, in a variety of mixed colors. They are a good quality, and their equal, even at the regular price, will be hard to find. Special inducement to Wednesday's shoppers **\$1.25**

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' OVERCOATS—VALUES TO \$8.75—FOR \$4.75

We have a very large stock to choose from, and every garment is a money-saver to the purchaser. At the beginning of the season we sold many of these coats at a much higher price, but having made some special purchases at an advantageous price, we are able to offer these rare values. Your choice on Wednesday for **\$4.75**

Our February House Furnishing Sale Commences Thursday next. See the Window Display for Bargains in Carpets, Furniture, Hardware and Stoves

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

Women's Underwear, the Most Seasonable Garments at a Modest Price

Women's Combinations—These are all wool garments, have high necks, long sleeves and are ankle length. There are various grades in this line, but they are all white. Prices range \$3 a garment down to **\$1.25**
Women's Combinations, with high necks and long sleeves. These are made of a mixture of wool and cotton and may be had in white and natural. All sizes. Per garment \$1.15 and **\$1**
Women's Vests, made of wool and may be had in white or natural color. High necks, long sleeves and regular \$1.25 values are now selling at, per garment **65c**
Children's Vests, with high necks and long sleeves. They come in white and natural and sell regularly at \$1 a garment. Today's sale price, per garment, 65c and **50c**
Children's Sleepers—These are Doctor Denton's famous brand of children's sleeping garments. They are made in the combination style with a covering for the feet, and button down the back; also round the waist. All sizes are here and one glance at the garments will show that they are the most appropriate garments that have been placed in the market. See them in the department. Prices range according to size from \$1 down to **65c**
Children's Black Drawers, made of a mixture of wool and cotton. They are warm, comfortable and durable. All sizes at prices ranging from 65c down to **35c**

Boy's Sweaters and Men's Underwear, Final Clearance Prices For Monday

Boys' All-Wool Sweaters—With high roll collars, and your choice of colors brown, green and blue. Sizes from 22 to 32, are a fine grade of cashmere and are suitable for Spring wear. Special clearance prices **\$1.75. \$1.15**
Fennan's Shirts and Drawers—These garments are made of lamb's wool and Australian wool, are a medium weight and may be had in all sizes. Special per garment **\$1.00**
Kimber Knit Shirts and Drawers—These garments are made of natural merino wool, are light weight, and may be had in all sizes. Special per garment on Monday **60c**
Fennan's Shirts and Drawers—Large sizes only are in this lot, but it offers the big man a splendid money saving opportunity. They are made of dark natural wool and are splendid value. Per garment **75c**
Fennan's Natural Wool, Muslin Ribbed Shirts and Drawers—They are medium weight and reliable garments. Special per garment **\$1.25**
Men's Ties—In four-in-hand, wide and ties, made of a good cotton poplin, and may be had in colors grey, blue, brown, red, green and black. Not a single tie is worth less than 25c, but in order to make a rapid clearance we will sell them Monday at **10c**
Boys' Fancy Sweaters—These are all-wool, button over the shoulder, and come in sizes from 22 to 30. Various fancy stripes, and values to \$1.65, are to be sold today at **\$1.00**
Infants' Buster Brown Sweaters—In a variety of neat sweater coats in the Buster Brown style. Sizes for children from 2 to 4 years old, have a belt attached, and a specially good value at, per garment **\$1.00**
Men's Natural Wool Mixture Shirts and Drawers—In a medium weight and all sizes. These are the balance of our stock and we mean to clean them out today at, per garment **85c**
Men's Print Shirts—With soft bosoms, starched attached cuffs and coat shape cut. There are fancy stripes and checks to choose from. The following sizes are to be had: 16 1/2, 17, 17 1/2 and 18. There are 6 dozen only for sale, and are regular \$1.00 and \$1.25 values. All to clear at, each **45c**

Working Sox—Made of grey cotton and sold regularly at 12 1/2c a pair, are to be cleared at, per pair **5c**
Grey Wool Sox—Good working sox that are regularly sold at 20c a pair, to clear at **10c**

Hair Tonic and Dandruff Removers

ALL THE BEST KNOWN NAMES AT MONEY-SAVING PRICES
Newbro's Herpicide, 50c and **45c**
Kays Hair Health **45c**
Karlens, \$1.50, \$1.00 and **45c**
Howard's Hair Restorer **50c**
Parian Sage **45c**
Lambert's Hair Growth, 50c and **45c**
Pinsand's Hair of Quinine, 50c and **45c**
Lavona Mixture (complete) **\$1.00**
Quinine Tonic—Taylor's **50c**
Crown Perfumery Rosemary & Quinine Tonic **50c**
Lilas de France—Pinsand's **75c**
Tatcho—only and non-olly **45c**
Danderine, 50c, 45c and **25c**
Koko, \$1.00 and **45c**
Shampoos, Brilliantines, Pomades and Colorators—at low prices.

Monday in the Children's Dep't \$1.90 for Girl's Dresses That Sell Regularly up to \$4.50

There are sizes that will fit girls ranging from 3 to 7 years old, and the price is much lower than usual even at a January Sale. A great variety of plain colors, stripes and checks are here to choose from in sailor, pleated and Buster Brown styles. Some are trimmed with pipings of checked material; others have collars and cuffs inlaid with check material and trimmed with braid and many other styles to choose from. Clearance Price on Monday **\$1.90**

Children's Flannelette Night Dresses and Drawers at Very Low Prices to Clear

Flannelette Night Gowns suitable for children from 6 to 10 years. Your choice from pink or white material and finished with a frill of self round the neck. Special Sale Price, on Monday **45c**
Drawers in good pink or white flannelette. These are in sizes to fit the average child from 1 to 6 years old, and are neatly trimmed with embroidery. Clearance Price on Monday **35c**

The Colonist Sunday Magazine

Pages



PEDRO MIGUEL LOCKS
EAST CHAMBER



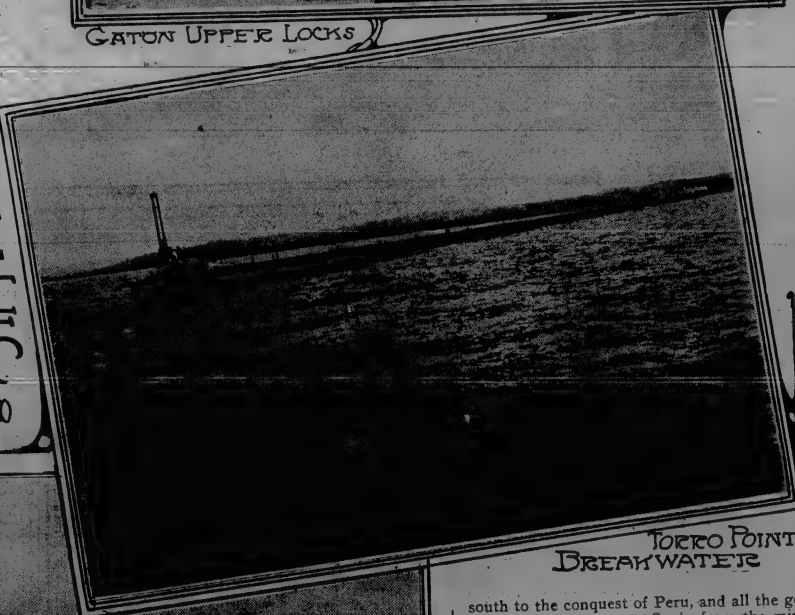
GATUN UPPER LOCKS

Construction of the Great Panama Canal

OPENING
WILL MEAN
INCREASE
OF TRADE
ON PACIFIC



COMPLETED CHANNEL
500 FEET WIDE AT GORGONA



TORRO POINT
BREAKWATER

The importance to British Columbia ports of the opening of the Panama Canal was well exemplified by Hon. W. R. Ross, Minister of Lands, in the Legislature on Tuesday last, when, in the course of his speech, he said:

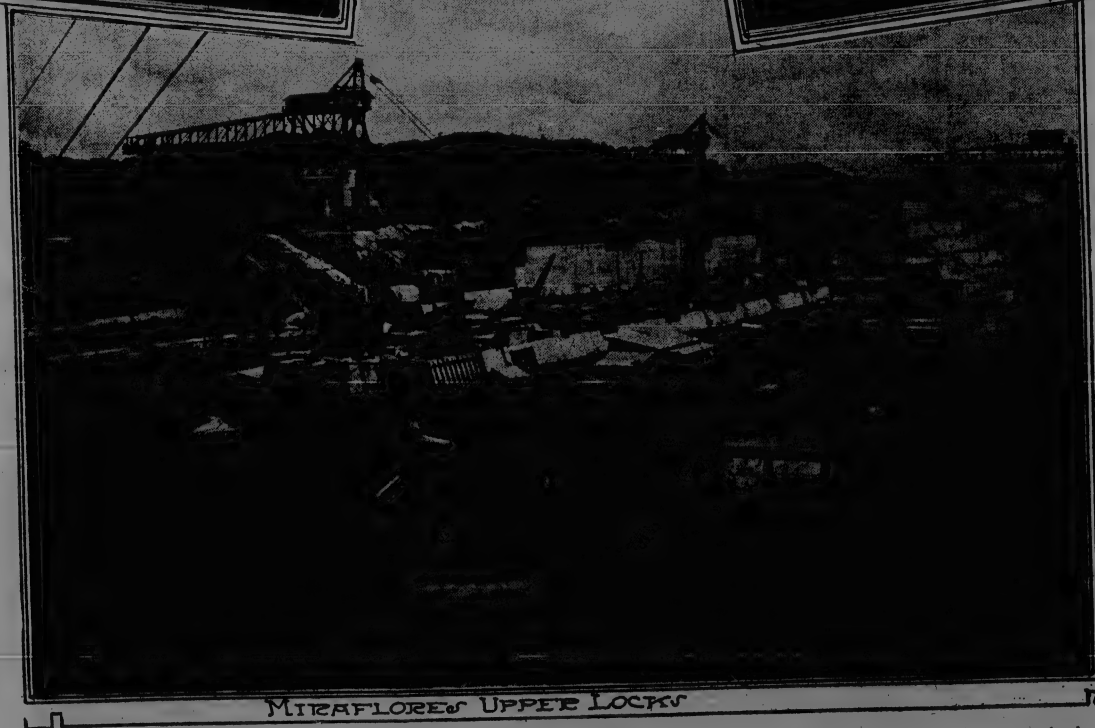
"The gigantic task of opening an outlet for Western commerce through the Isthmus of Panama will be completed within the space of two short years. He would be a bold man indeed who would venture to prophesy the effects upon this province of the opening of that canal. Upon its completion British Columbia will be the Far West no longer; the canal—halving the distance to Europe—will cause new currents of the world's commerce to flow to and from our coast, and the great European markets will be brought within the selling range of our main provincial industries.

Harbors Preparing

"Already our harbors are under preparation for the flood of trade that will come upon us when our present inaccessibility from Europe has been removed forever. All up and down the Pacific coast from Prince Rupert to Vancouver, Victoria and southward to San Diego, every port is busy building breakwaters and elevators, dredging, constructing and renovating docks and getting ready in every way for the coming trade. One hundred million dollars is in process of expenditure upon the ports of the Pacific coast. No industry, I venture to predict, will make more rapid or more solid growth in the general sunshine of prosperous development that will fall upon this province when the canal is opened than our lumbering industry. Cheap freight rates are the essence of successful lumbering; cheap freight rates, in spite of the scare concerning tolls that has been sedulously encouraged by certain interests, will be the inevitable feature of the route by Panama, because the builders of that canal have no alternative. Looking to far countries, we see that the steady depletion of the world's timber will make prominent our forest province as one of the great natural reservoirs of supply. Looking eastward, we see that this province grows the timber, the prairies grow the wheat and that British Columbia and the great prairie provinces supply each other's vital need in many ways besides. Directly by export trade eastward and westward, indirectly by the expansion of other industries within our provincial boundaries—by both these reasons our lumbering industry will grow and flourish."

Progress on Canal

New Year's Day, 1912, marked the completion of four-fifths of the excavation for the Panama Canal. According to the canal record the American engineers since beginning their work in May, 1904, have taken 158,010,904 cu-



MIRAFLORES UPPER LOCKS

bic yards of dirt and stone out of the canal. The French engineers, who preceded them, had only removed 89,196,960 cubic yards, but only 29,908,000 yards of this work was of value in the construction of the canal, as the canal was re-routed by the Americans. On January 1 there remained to be excavated 27,230,439 cubic yards. The lock construction is also going on rapidly and at the beginning of the year 75 per cent of the concrete for the canal locks was in place.

"The Story of Panama"

Mr. Farnham Bishop, in the February number of St. Nicholas, thus tells "The Story of Panama":

It is a strange thing that Columbus, who was not looking for America at all, but for the shortest road to India and Japan, should have caught his first glimpse of the American continent at the very spot where we are now dig-

ging the Panama Canal. Of course he had already seen the islands of the West Indies, for this was his fourth and last voyage across the great "Sea of Darkness"; but now arose before the prows of his caravels the cloudy peaks of the San Blas mountains, and his fleet anchored in that harbor which we call Limon Bay, but which Columbus called "Naos," or the Bay of Ships. There today is the Atlantic entrance to the canal, beside the city of Colon, as the Spaniards called Columbus.

Soon other Spaniards came and settled on the isthmus at a place about twenty miles nearer South America. The first man, as he stepped ashore, said, "We shall live here in the name of God," or, in Spanish, "En Nombre de Dios." So they called the settlement "Nombre de Dios," but so many died there of fever, that it became known as the "Grave of the Spaniard." A healthier site was chosen

at Porto Bello, a beautiful harbor not far from Limon Bay, and both of these old settlements are of importance to us in building the canal, as we shall presently see.

In the meanwhile, Nunez de Balboa, hearing from the Indians of a great sea to the southward, had crossed the isthmus and discovered the Pacific. He called it that because the Bay of Panama, which was the part he saw, is very calm and peaceful. I am afraid that you will think that this is going to be nothing but explanations of names, so I shall stop with one more; and that is the name of Panama itself. It comes from an Indian word meaning "plenty of fish," and it was because they felt sure that they could always find food in this spot, that the Spaniards founded on the shore of the bay the city of Panama in 1519.

It was from Panama that Francisco

south to the conquest of Peru, and all the gold and silver that went to Spain from the mines of that country, passed through Panama and Nombre de Dios or Porto Bello. There it over the Royal Road across the isthmus to was stored in the king's treasure-house, and once a year a great fleet of galleons carried it to Spain. It was to waylay this treasure-fleet—or "Plate Fleet," as the English called it, from the Spanish word plata, or silver—that Sir Richard Grenville was waiting at the Azores, when he met the escort fleet of war-ships instead, and fought the battle of the Revenge. Sir Francis Drake made a night attack on Nombre de Dios, all but captured the king's treasure-house, and consoled himself with picking up a mule-train on the Royal Road. Drake had not men enough to attack Panama city itself, and when the scare he had given them had been forgotten, and Spain and England were at peace again, the Spaniards did not think it worth while to fortify the place, although it was very rich and well worth looting. They lived there at their ease, taking toll of the treasure that passed through, and cultivating their fields and pleasant gardens with negro and Indian slaves, until the coming of the buccaners. These fierce beef-hunters of the island, being forbidden by the Spaniards to hunt the wild cattle, turned to Spaniard-hunting, both by land and sea, and in 1670, under the leadership of Sir Henry Morgan, swept down on Panama and left it the blackened ruin we see today.

Panama city was rebuilt on a rocky peninsula six miles up the coast, and, strongly fortified, beat off several later attacks of the buccaners. But its glory had departed with the exhaustion of the Peruvian mines, and when the isthmus somewhat languidly declared its independence from Spain in 1819, the commander of the royal troops did not consider the former "Treasure-house of the World" worth the snap of a flint-lock. For thirty years longer the grass grew thick in the Cathedral Plaza and the once busy streets, and then Panama awoke to new life with the coming of the gold seekers on their way to California in 1849.

Thousands of Americans landed at Porto Bello, or were poled up the Coger River in log canoes to Cruces, and thence went on the backs of mules, or by Indian porters, to Panama city. Here they remained months for a vessel to take them to the coast, where ships came to take them to the States.



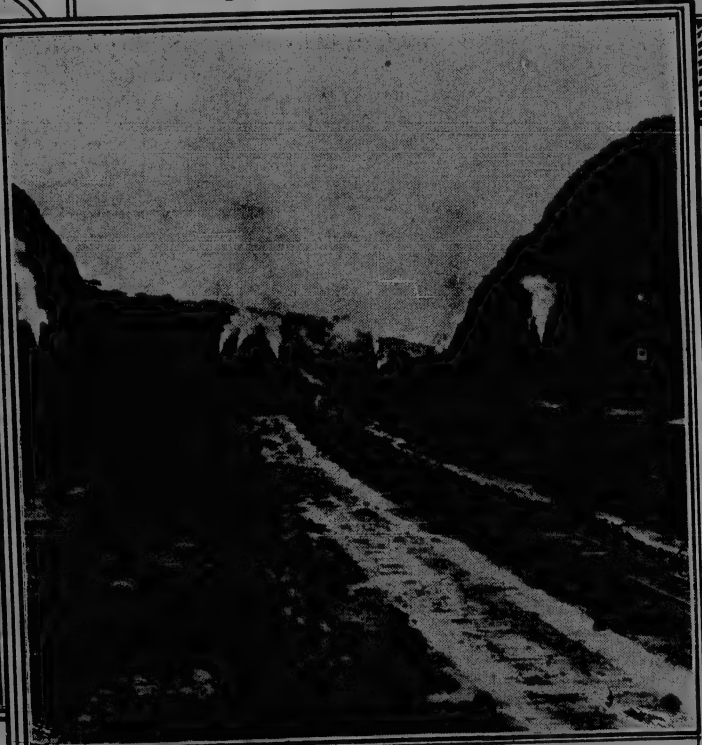
GATUN DAM
EAST SECTION
SHOWING
DISCHARGE FROM
SUCTION DREDGE



CULEBRA CUT AT EMPIRE SUSPENSION BRIDGE



GATUN LOWER LOCKS
SHOWING MIDDLE AND UPPER LOCKS IN DISTANCE



CULEBRA CUT, LOOKING NORTH
BETWEEN CONTRACTOR'S HILL AND GOLD HILL

old days, they now lived off the Americans and other travelers, exactly like so many robber-barons in the Middle Ages. Their so-called "revolutions" were really small feudal wars fought by the rich landowners with armies of serfs from their great estates, led by bands of foreign mercenaries or "Soldiers of Fortune," for the privilege of getting into power and squeezing taxes out of everybody else. It was the same all over the so-called Republic of Colombia, of which Panama was now a part; no one ever became president except by violence, nor was any president strong enough to keep peace in Panama. And as the Panamanians were never quite strong enough to win independence, the wars usually degenerated into brigandage, so that the United States would have to send warships and land sailors to shoot the revolutions off the railroad tracks. For it had been agreed in a treaty we made with Colombia in 1846, that our government was to maintain the neutrality of the trade-route across the isthmus.

This trade became so important that, in 1879, the French formed a company under Ferdinand de Lesseps, who had gained great fame by building the Suez Canal, to dig one across the Isthmus of Panama. But poor M. de Lesseps found its jungles and mountains far different from the level sands of Suez; the revolutionists burned his supplies, the fever killed his workmen, and everything went

wrong. Finally, after ten years, the French withdrew, abandoning much of their machinery, having sunk \$250,000,000 in the enterprise.

It was now evident that the United States must finish the canal in order to open a quick naval route to the Pacific—particularly after the Oregon's dash round South America in the Spanish-American War—and in 1903, having arranged to buy out what was left of the French company for \$40,000,000, we offered the Colombians \$10,000,000 for the concession. But they insisted upon a higher price, and also, it is claimed, hoped to take the forty millions away from the French, and so rejected our offer. Instantly the Panamanians, afraid lest we take the canal to Nicaragua, and all their trade with it, rose in revolt, drove out the Colombians, and offered us permission to dig on our own terms. And, of course, we were only too glad to make an end of petty warfare on the isthmus and get to work.

The first thing we did was to clean house. There was the filth and fever of four hundred years to be cleared away from the Canal Zone, as they call the strip of land five miles wide on either side of the canal, before it would be safe to send workmen there. This Canal Zone is now as much a part of the United States as the Parade-ground at West Point, and though the two cities of Panama and Colon, which are scalloped out of either end of the zone, belong to the new Republic of Pan-

ama, our government has the authority to keep them clean and orderly, and has done the work well. It is very important that these muddy streets be well paved, and water-pipes laid under them, instead of the unsanitary old cisterns and rain-water barrels, for stagnant water breeds mosquitos, and mosquitos carry the germs of malaria and yellow fever. Before we learned this, no one knew how to fight these terrible diseases. Had it not been for the self-sacrificing heroism, in Cuba, of Dr. Jesse W. Lazear of the United States Army Medical Corps, who, in 1900, offered his own body for the experiment and paid for the discovery with his life, we might never have been able to dig the Panama Canal.

And now let me take you over the line of the canal and show you how we are doing it. As we steam into Limon Bay, after a two-thousand-mile voyage from New York, you will notice the big breakwaters that are being built to make a safe harbor, and also to keep storms and tides from washing the mud back into the four miles of canal that run under the sea to deep water. Down this channel comes something that looks like a very fat ocean steamer, and when it reaches the end it rises several feet in the water, turns round, and waddles back again. This is the sea-going dredge Caribbean, busy sucking up the bottom into its insides, and carrying it away. Many other smaller dredges are dipping up

rock into barges or pumping mud through long pipes to the land, all the way to the shore, and up the four miles of sea-level canal to where the Gatun Locks loom in the distance. All this you can see as we cross the bay to the ugly town of Colon and its pretty suburb of Cristobal, which last is in the American Canal Zone, and the place where the steamers dock.

Now that you have seen what these dredges can do, you will ask me why we do not dig the rest of the canal that way, instead of bothering with locks and dams, and I can give you the answer in five words: because of the Chagres River. This troublesome stream comes down from the San Blas hills, strikes the line of the canal at a place called "Bas Obispo," and zigzags across it to Gatun. And though we can dredge a channel up to Gatun, or scoop out the Culebra Cut, which is an artificial canon nine miles long through the hills, between Bas Obispo and Pedro Miguel on the Pacific side of the divide, we could not dig below the bed of the Chagres without having a lot of waterfalls pouring into the canal, washing down the banks, and silting up the channel. And as the Chagres is a sizable river that has been known to rise more than twenty-five feet in a night—for the rainfall in Panama is very severe—you can see that it is not an easy problem to control it. But we have

solved that problem by means of the Gatun Dam.

At Gatun, the valley of the Chagres is only about a third of a mile wide, and by closing the gap between the hills on either side with an artificial hill—for that is what the Gatun Dam really is—we accomplish two things: first, by backing up the river behind the dam, we form a deep lake that will float our ships up against the side of the hills at Bas Obispo and make so much less digging in the Culebra Cut, and, second, a flood that will cause a rise of twenty-five feet in the river would not cause one of a quarter of an inch in the big lake; that will have an area of nearly two hundred square miles. In building the dam that is to hold back all this water, two trestles were driven across the valley, and from them were dumped many trainloads of hard rock from the Culebra Cut, to form what the engineers call the "toes" of the dam. To fill the space between them, dredges pump in muddy water that filters away between the cracks of the toes, leaving the sediment it carried to settle and form a solid core of hard-packed clay, over a quarter of a mile thick at the water line. When the dam is finished, the side toward the lake will be thoroughly ripped with stone to prevent washing by the waves, and so gentle will be the slope that you could ride over it on a bicycle without rising on the pedals.

To keep the water from running over the top of the dam, the engineers have cut a new channel for the Chagres through a natural hill that stands in the centre of the valley, and this, lined with concrete and fitted with regulating works, is what they call the "spillway." When the dam is finished, the spillway will be closed, and then the tremendously heavy rainfall—from ten to fifteen feet a year—will fill the lake in less than twelve months. All the surplus water will run off through the spillway, and as it runs it will pass through turbines and turn dynamos to generate electricity for operating the machinery of the Gatun Locks that will lift ships over the dam.

These locks are in pairs, so that ships can go up and down at the same time; three pairs, like a double stairway, of great concrete tanks each big enough for a ship a thousand feet long, a hundred and ten feet wide, and forty-five feet deep to float in like a top boat in a bath-tub. You can get some idea of their size when you remember that the Olympic, the largest ship yet built, is only 882 feet in length. Or, to put it another way: every one of these six locks (and there are six more of them on the Pacific side) contains more concrete than there is stone in the biggest pyramid in Egypt. The American people have been able to do more in half a dozen years than the Pharaohs in a century, for our machinery has given us the power of many myriads of slaves.

And wonderful machinery it is at Gatun, both human and mechanical. As you stand one end of the walls—which are as high as a six-story house—and look down into the swarming, churning lock-pits, it is not easy to see any system; but if you look closely you can trace its main outlines. In a matter of four-mile channel from Limon Bay to the

(Continued on Page 2)

Sunday, February 24, 1913

Literature Music Art

IN THE WORLD OF BOOKS

A great many of us, most of us, I suppose, have felt at times that we possessed powers far and away beyond our expressing, powers not to be designated as intellectual, spiritual or physical, but more like a combination of all three, with another added, nameless because of its indefiniteness, and for the brief space of time that we have felt this unnameable possession we have known the meaning of omnipotence.

Have you ever stood at night, under a starry sky, upon the peak of a hill, the world shadowy and still beneath you, or upon the edge of a precipice far below you the soft "hushing" of the deep breathing sea, the wind free of restraint, bringing you vague fragrances of distant sleeping meadows and orchards their blossom laden trees dew drenched, and tide flung mounds of dripping, salty sea weed? And as you stood there with only the companionship of the night, have you known what it was to feel a kinship to the earth, the sea, the stars closer than any human kinship ever dreamed of? Have you felt so much a part of the night itself that the dividing line of your own individuality was wholly lost sight of, and for a measureless space have you been at one with God? What called you back as you were about to step out into indefiniteness? Had you taken that step with that unnamable power possessing you, or you in the possession of it, you know you would have gone out and upward, unfettered by the clogging flesh, and that that omnipotence would have been forever yours. But your feet held you firmly to the hill peak, or the precipice edge, and in a sudden little flurry of fear you stepped back to be out of temptation; and, grown common-place and sane again, you marvelled at the power come and gone, and you wondered if you had gone out with the wind to meet the stars, what would have become of your little house of clay? Would you have returned to it again, or would you have left it lying there face downward in the grass, forever?

Now if you have had experiences like this, or akin to this, I advise you to buy a book called "The Centaur," by Algernon Blackwood. It is such a remarkable book that I am not going to attempt to give a synopsis of it here. It is the story of a young man born and bred in modern England, but with all the intense and worshipful love of Nature his ancestors must have possessed in long ago Pagan times. With this young man, if you are happy enough to be able to read the book sympathetically, you travel "to the wonder-region of the Caucasus" and know something of the world that the old Greek gods and heroes peopled in pre-historic times. We will quote a few extracts from the story so that the reader may get some idea of the beautiful prose, harmonious as poetry.

"Here as he wandered to and fro, among these proud immense secluded valleys through remote and untamed forests, and by the banks of wild rivers that shook their flying foam across untrodden banks, he wandered at the same time deeper and ever deeper into himself, toward a point where he lost touch with all that constituted him 'modern,' or held him captive in the spirit of today. Nearer and nearer he moved into some tremendous freedom, some state of innocence and simplicity that, while gloriously unrestrained yet knew no touch of license. Dreams had whispered of it; childhood had fringed its frontiers longings had even mapped it faintly to his mind. But now he breathed its very air and knew it face to face. The Earth surged wonderfully about him.

With his sleeping bag upon a small Caucasian horse, a sack to hold his cooking things a pistol in his belt, he wandered thus for days sleeping beneath the stars seeing the sunset and the dawn, drenched in new strength and wonder all the time. Here he touched deeper reaches of the Earth that spoke of old, old things, that yet were still young because they knew not change. He walked in the morning of the world through her primal fire and dew, when all was a first hand giant garden.

Here, where the Argonauts once landed, the Golden Fleece still shone o' nights in the depths of the rustling beechwoods along the shores of that old Phasis their figures might still be seen tall Jason in the lead, erect and silvery, passing o'er the shining flowered fields upon their quests of ancient beauty. Further north from this sunny Colchian strand rose the peak of Kasbek gaunt and desolate pyramid of iron, "sloping through Ave great zones of climate" whence the ghost of Prometheus still gazed down from his "vast frozen precipice" upon a world his courage would redeem. For somewhere here was the cradle of the human race, fair garden of some Eden life, before the "Fall" when the Earth sang for joy in her first golden youth and her soul expressed itself in mighty forms that remain for lesser days but a faded hierarchy of visioned gods.

A living Earth went with him everywhere, with love that never breathed alarm. It seemed he felt her very thoughts within himself—thoughts, however, that now no longer married with a visible expression as shapes.

A little out of sight but thinly veiled the powers that in this haunted corner of the earth, too strangely neglected, pushed outward into men and trees into mountains flowers and the rest were unenslaved and intensely vital. In his blood O'Malley knew the primal pulses of the world. It was irresistible seductive. Whether he slept with the Aryan Ossietines upon the high ridges of the central

range, or shared the stone huts of the mountain Jews unchanged since Bible days, beyond the Suram heights, there came to all his senses the message of that Golden Age his longings ever sought—the rush and murmur of the Urwelt calling.

And again "The Irishman waited there alone beneath the cloud of night, soft threads of star gold, trailing the sea wave with the darkness a veil that hid from his eyes the world of crude effects. All memory of the casual realities of modern life that so distress his soul, fled far away. The archetypal world, enormous and utterly simple. He seemed alone in some hollow of the night which Time had overlooked, and where the powers of sea and air held him in the stretch of their gigantic changeless hands. In this hollow lay the entrance to the channel down which he presently might flash back to that primal Garden of the Earth's first beauty—her Golden Age—down which, at any rate, the Authoritative Call he awaited was to come."

Wings from the past, serene and tranquil, bore him towards this ancient peace where echoes of life's brazen clash today could never enter. Ages before Greece of course it had flourished yet Greece had caught some flying remnant of it ere it left the world of men, and for a period had striven to renew its life, though by poetry but half believed. Over the vales and hills of Hellas this mood had lingered bravely for a while then passed forever—and those who dreamed of its remembrance remain homeless and lonely, seeking it ever again in vain, lost citizens rejected by the cycles of vain life and action that succeed.

The Spirit of the Earth, yes, whispered in his ears as he waited, covered by the night of stars. She called him as though across all the forests on her breast the long sweet winds went whispering his name—Currents of Earth life, quasi-deific, gentle as the hands of little children tugged softly at this loosening portion of himself—Again he saw those cloudlike shapes careering over long, bare hills—and almost knew himself among them as they raced with streaming winds—free, ancient comrades among whom he was no longer alien and outcast. The Urwelt closed magnificently about him: Vast shapes of power and beauty other than human, once his comrades thus, but since withdrawn, because denied by a pettier age, moved up, huge and dim, across the sham barriers of time and space, singing the great Earth song of welcome in his ears. The whisper grew awfully.

ONE FAITH, ONE AIM, AND ONE ACCOMPLISHING

Fundamentally all great religions and philosophies are identical, and the gist of their teaching may be summed up in the words, "Love God, and thy neighbor as thyself."

So it is with mankind. Beneath whatever exterior, the hope in the heart is the same, for the happiness of all and the triumph of the good.

When we shall come to believe these things, the Brotherhood of Man shall be established.

Praise the Lord, all ye nations, praise Him all ye people.

For His merciful kindness is great toward us, and the truth of the Lord endureth forever.

Praise ye the Lord.

FROM THE OLD TESTAMENT

Psalm 27

The Lord is my life and my salvation whom shall I fear? The Lord is the strength of my life; of whom shall I be afraid?

When the wicked, even mine enemies and my foes came upon me to eat up my flesh, they stumbled and fell.

Though an host shall encamp against me, my heart shall not fear though war should rise against me, in this will I be confident.

One thing have I desired of the Lord, that will I seek after, that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all my days, to behold the beauty of the Lord and to inquire in his temple.

For in the time of trouble he shall hide me in his pavilion: in the secret of his tabernacle shall he hide me: he shall set me up upon a rock.

And now shall my head be lifted up above my enemies round about me; therefore will I offer in his tabernacle sacrifices of joy, I will sing, yea, I will sing praises unto the Lord.

Hear O Lord when I cry with my voice; have mercy also upon me, and answer me.

When thou saidst, seek ye my face; my heart said unto thee: Thy face Lord will I seek.

Hide not thy face far from me, put not thy servant away in anger; thou hast been my help, leave me not, neither forsake me, O God of my salvation.

When my father and mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up.

Teach me thy way, O Lord, and lead me in a plain path because of my enemies.

Deliver me not over to the will of mine enemies; for false witnesses are risen up against me, and such as breathe out cruelty.

I had fainted unless I had believed to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living.

Wait on the Lord, be of good courage and he shall strengthen thy heart. Wait, I say, on the Lord.

From the Gospel of Buddha

Surely if living creatures saw the result of their evil deeds they would run away from them in disgust. But selfishness blinds them and they cling to their obnoxious desires.

They crave for pleasure and they cause pain; when death destroys their individuality they find no peace; their thirst for existence abides; and their selfishness appears in new births.

Thus they continue to move in the coil and can find no escape from the hell of their own making. And how empty are their pleasures, how vain are their endeavors. Hollow like the plantain tree, and without contents like the bubble.

The world is full of sin and sorrow, because it is full of error. Men go astray because they think that delusion is better than truth. Rather than truth they follow error, which is pleasant to look at in the beginning, but causes anxiety, tribulation and misery.

In the beginning there is existence blind and without knowledge; and in this sea of ignorances there are appetences formative and organizing. From appetences, formative and organizing rises awareness and feelings. Feelings beget organisms that live as individual beings. These organisms develop the six fields, that is the five senses and the mind. The six fields come in contact with things. Contact begets sensation. Sensation creates the thirst of individualized being. The thirst of being creates a cleaving to things. The cleaving produces the growth and the continuation of selfhood. Selfhood continues in renewed births. The renewed births of selfhood are the causes of suffering, old age, sickness and death.



Alessandro Bonci

The eminent Italian tenor, who, after exceptional successes in Rome and Buenos Ayres has returned to America for his second concert tour.

ness and death. They produce lamentation, anxiety and despair.

The cause of all sorrow lies at the very beginning. It is hidden in the ignorance from which life grows. Remove ignorance and you will destroy the wrong perception that rises ignorance; destroy these appetences and you will destroy the wrong perception that rises from them. Destroy wrong perception and there is an end of errors in individualized beings. Destroy errors in individualized beings and the illusion of the six fields will disappear. Destroy illusions and the contact with things will cease to beget misconceptions. Destroy misconception and you do away with thirst. Destroy thirst and you will be free from all morbid cleaving. Remove the cleaving and you destroy the selfishness of selfhood. If the selfishness of selfhood is destroyed you will be above birth, old age, disease and death, and you will escape all suffering.

From the Koran

In the name of God the Compassionate, the Merciful.

Praise be to God, Maker of the Heavens and the Earth. Who employed the angels as envoys, with pairs of wings, two, three, four. He addeth to his creature what he will. Truly God has power for all things.

The mercy which God layeth upon man, no one can keep back; and what he shall keep

back, none can afterward send forth. And He is the Mighty, the Wise.

O man, bear in mind the favor of God toward you. Is there a creator other than God, who nourisheth you with the gifts of heaven and earth. There is no God but He. How then are ye turned aside from Him?

If they treat thee as an impostor, then before thee have apostles been treated as impostors. But to God shall all things return.

O men, assuredly the promise of God is true; let not then the present life deceive you, and let not the Deceiver deceive you as God.

If anyone desireth greatness, all greatness is with God. The good word riseth up to Him, and the righteous deed will He exalt. But a severe punishment awaiteth the plotters of evil things; and the plots of such will he render vain.

He causeth the night to enter in upon the day, and the day to enter in upon the night; and He hath given laws to the sun and to the moon, so that each journeyeth to its appointed goal; This is your Lord God; All power is His; But the gods whom ye call on beside Him have no power over the husk of a date stone.

If ye cry to them they will not hear your cry; and if they heard they would not answer you, and in the day of resurrection they will disown your joining them with God; and none can instruct thee like Him who is informed of all.

Verily we have sent thee with the truth; a bearing of good tidings and a warning; nor hath there been a people unvisited by its warning.

And if they treat thee as a liar, so did those who were before them treat their apostles who came to them with the proofs of their mission, and with the Scriptures and with the enlightening Book.

From the Upanishads

He who is in the fire, and He who is in the heart, and He who is in the Sun are all one and the same, and he who knows this becomes one with One.

As birds and deer do not approach a burning mountain, so sins never approach those who know Brahman.

Through the serenity of this thought he kills all actions, good or bad; his self serene.

Thoughts alone cause the round of a new abiding in the self, obtains imperishable bliss. Birth and a new death; let a man therefore strive to purify his thoughts. What a man thinks, that he is; this is the old secret.

If the thoughts of men were so fixed on the Eternal or Brahman as they are fixed on the things of this world, who would not be freed from bondage?

Water in water, fire in fire, ether in ether, no one can distinguish them; likewise a man whose mind has entered the Eternal, into Brahman, obtains liberty.

From the New Testament—Romans 5

Therefore being justified by faith we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ.

By whom also we have access by faith unto this grace wherein we stand, and rejoice in hope of the glory of God.

And not only so, but we glory in tribulations also; knowing that tribulation worketh patience.

And patience experience, and experience hope.

And hope maketh not ashamed, because the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost which is given unto us.

For when we were yet without strength in due time Christ died for the ungodly.

For scarcely for a righteous man will one die; yet peradventure for a good man some would even dare to die.

But God commendeth his love toward us, in that while we were yet sinners Christ died for us.

MUSICAL NOTES

Madame Nordica has decided that, rather than pay for the privilege of singing the songs controlled by the French Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers of Music who have been levying a tax on all artists making use of its compositions she will eliminate their songs entirely. This sudden resolve of the French Society has called forth many indignant protests says Mde. Nordica.

"I do not for an instant acknowledge your right to demand any sort of fee for the public rendition of a song which you publish apparently for the sake of selling copies. As a matter of fact if there is any financial obligation between the composer and the performer it is on the part of the composer who is enabled to sell his song only by having it heard in the proper surroundings and through the medium of the artists. I therefore state on Mme. Nordica's behalf that I shall never pay another penny of royalty for putting on the programme any songs of authors whom you represent; and that in preference to doing so if you should insist on this, to me an absolutely groundless claim, I should strike them off Mme. Nordica's programme."

The concerts which she is under contract to give during the coming year and which will prize approximately \$100,000.

"I cannot imagine any of the other great artists who would prefer to be passed over."

them heard through the length and breadth of this country by hundreds and thousands of people who might purchase one of the copies and so procure them a much larger income than the paltry \$5 which you claim for their performance."

The Society now proposes to extend its grip to all orchestras publicly playing its music, and with this object in view, has sent out 1,000 circular letters to hotel and restaurant owners who employ orchestras notifying them that they may be infringing the copyright laws unless they purchase from the Society the right to perform. It is likely that a test case will be begun in a short time to see if the Supreme Court interprets this phase of the Copyright law as does the lawyer for the Society.

Audiences are as sensitive as individuals. Italy is known as 'the home of the opera,' but I find that as far as manifesting enthusiasm goes, the world is getting pretty much the same. If the public is pleased it applauds, no matter whether it is in Vienna, Paris, Berlin, London, Rome or New York. An artist feels his bond with the audience very quickly. He knows whether they are interested or whether they are delighted; or whether they are indifferent. I can judge my own work at once by the attitude of the audience. No artist sings exactly alike on two successive nights. That would be impossible. Although every sincere artist tries to do his best there are, nevertheless, occasions when one sings better than at other times. If I sing particularly well, the audience is particularly enthusiastic—if I am not feeling well and my singing indicates it, the audience will let me know at once by not being quite so enthusiastic. It is an unfailing barometer.

"This is also an important thing for the young singer to consider. Audiences judge by real worth and not by reputation. Reputation may attract money to the box office, but once the people are inside the opera house the artist must really please them or suffer. Young singers should not be led to think that anything but real worth is of any lasting value. If the audience does not respond, do not blame the audience—it would respond if you could sing so beautifully that you could compel the response that you know should follow real artistic achievement. Don't blame your teacher, or your lack of practice or anything or anybody but yourself. The verdict of the audience is better than the examination of a hundred so called experts. There is something about an audience that makes it seem like a great human individual, whether in Naples or San Francisco. If you touch the heart or please the sense of beauty, the appetite for lovely music common to all mankind, the audience is yours, be it Italian, French, German or American."—From an interview with Enrico Caruso in The Etude.

Liszt and the Weather

At Weimar Thomas spent a day with Liszt which "was in itself worth the journey from New York." Among other things he relates: "I smoked a light German cigar which he gave me, remarking, 'Beckstein always sends me cigars; I do not smoke Havana cigars because they are too expensive.' As we walked to the hotel it began to rain and I expected to see Liszt turn back, but he continued to walk with me, unconscious of the storm. 'You do not seem to mind the weather,' I exclaimed. Liszt laughed and then replied, 'I never take notice of that which takes no notice of me.'"

Singing in the Open Air.

"Singing in the open air, when particles of dust are blowing about, is particularly bad," said Bernice de Pasquali, the coloratura soprano; in a recent interview. "The throat seems to become irritated at once. In my mind tobacco smoke is also extremely injurious to the voice, notwithstanding the fact that some singers apparently resist its effect for years. I once suffered severely from the effects of being in a room filled with tobacco smoke and was unable to sing for at least two months."

Declines to Give Up Violin to Kaiser's Son

Helen Teschner, a New York violinist, has acquired sudden notoriety by refusing to surrender a violin said to be a Stradivarius, of which the fourth son of Emperor William, Prince Augustus William, is anxious to obtain possession. Miss Teschner was offered the instrument for \$10,000, and took it home to examine it. Thereafter she was besieged with requests from the dealer to return it but refused and insisted upon her right to buy it at the price agreed upon. It is said the violin has an authenticated pedigree. Prince Augustus offered \$15,000 for it.

Mme. Nordica's Programme

Mme. Nordica's programme for the coming year and which will prize approximately \$100,000.

An Hour with the Editor

THE ROMAN EMPERORS

The Emperor Valentinian was succeeded by his son Gratian, whose mother was his father's first wife and whom he had divorced. There was a son by his second wife, but he was only an infant. Gratian, who was eighteen years of age at the time of his father's death, made a nominal recognition of the claims of his half-brother, but asserted his own right to rule during the latter's childhood. He was a young man of great energy and determination, and one of his first acts was to advance against the Goths, who were pressing hard upon the eastern frontiers and against whom his uncle Valens was making an ineffectual resistance.

Nothing is known with certainty of the origin of the Goths. Tradition assigns them a home on the shores of the Baltic in the time of Alexander the Great, but nothing appears about them in history with any accuracy until about the year 225, when they began to create disturbances upon the northeastern frontier of the Empire. From that time until the year 278 they were almost constantly at war with Rome. It will perhaps be remembered by those who have read this series of articles that in the reign of Claudius they advanced against the Romans with a great fleet only to be driven back with enormous loss by that able soldier. There was then peace of a sort between them and the Empire, and when the Huns began to press upon them in their irresistible march across Europe, the Goths implored and received the protection of Valens, who permitted them to settle in large numbers in the eastern provinces and in those south of the Danube. Discord, however, arose between them and the government, and the result was an uprising, which eventuated in a great battle fought near Hadrianople in which Valens lost his life and the Romans were defeated with great slaughter. We have already seen that the power of the Empire was seriously weakened by a defeat experienced not long before at the hands of the Sarmatians. This greatly lessened the fighting force of the Romans, and it was followed by the awful slaughter in the retreat from Persia. The Imperial army was therefore in no condition to sustain another bloody defeat, and although many a gallant resistance was made in after years, it may be said without exaggeration that the Roman Empire received its death blow on the ninth of August 378, when Valens was slain, and with him more than two-thirds of the Roman army, the remainder seeking safety in disordered flight. After this disaster it was clearly only a matter of time when the end must come, and the great imperial fabric, which had been built up by more than ten centuries of sacrifice, courage and wisdom, would fall before the relentless Barbarians of the North.

Shortly after the death of Valens, Gratian selected Theodosius as the Emperor of the East, and he himself confined his energies to the defence and administration of the West. In this he was not very successful. A religious bigot, he persecuted his pagan subjects relentlessly, and even those who were adjudged to be heretical among the Christians were made to suffer all manner of punishments. By his activity in this respect he gained the applause of the ecclesiastical authorities, but he won the distrust of many of his subjects. Maximus, who commanded the legions in Britain, raised the standard of revolt, and landing on the coast of Gaul defeated Gratian, who was afterwards slain by emissaries despatched for that purpose by the victorious rebel.

Theodosius, who has been called the Great but without any special claim for this distinguishing title, was the son of Theodosius, a Roman general, who was undoubtedly the greatest soldier of his time. His services to the Empire in Britain, Spain and Africa were very conspicuous, but his career was cut off by a base murder. His son exhibited many of the qualities of his father, and his elevation to the throne of the East by Gratian was recognized as and proved to be a wise act. His first step was to sow dissensions among the Goths, and he did this so successfully that this powerful tribe became divided into two branches, the Visigoths and the Ostrogoths, and it is under such names that they appear thereafter in history. He was able to win the confidence of the former, but the latter were impatient of restraint and attempted an invasion backed by a great force of Scythians. Theodosius met them at the Danube and defeated them with great slaughter. Having made the northeastern frontier temporarily safe, he determined to overthrow Maximus, who had declared himself Emperor of the West after the death of Gratian, and to restore the throne to young Valentinian, son of the Emperor of that name. With this object he marched westward with an army composed chiefly of Barbarian levies and encountered the forces of Maximus, whose troops were made up of Gauls and Allemanni. Thus we have the spectacle of two rival Emperors contending for dominion over Rome and not a true Roman soldier in either of the armies. The campaign which ensued was favorable to Theodosius and Maximus was taken prisoner and slain. The Empire was by this event re-united under one ruler, and Theodosius set himself to the task of making his control secure. His death, however, which occurred four months later, put an end to all his plans.

Theodosius was nominally a Christian, although he was not baptized until long after

attaining manhood. Previous to that incident he had been looked upon as a ruler of much justice and moderation, although he had only been in office but a short time. Immediately after his baptism he became intensely hostile to every aspect of Christianity except that favored by the ecclesiastics by whom he was surrounded, and who were of the school of Athanasius. He made a decree to the effect that the Nicæan exposition of the faith alone should be held throughout Christendom, and he ordered the confiscation of the property of all persons who refused to accept it. Those whose beliefs were the most opposed to the doctrines with which the name of Athanasius has been associated, were either banished from the kingdom or sentenced to death. Theodosius was exceedingly cruel in his administration. He seems to have been wholly under the influence of the ecclesiastics, who compelled him to humiliate himself before the Bishop of Milan and acknowledge the supremacy of the ecclesiastical power over the temporal. He received the title "great" at the hands of the clergy, partly to magnify their own achievements in subjecting him to their influence and partly to distinguish him from his grandson who reigned over the East for forty-two years, and who was perhaps as feeble a sovereign as ever held the sceptre. Theodosius the Great was really the last of the Roman Emperors, that is he was the last to rule over both the West and the East. We shall, however, follow the story of the Empire of the West until it was extinguished by the northern invaders.

TALES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

The Story of Ninos and Semiramis

According to the oldest stories of Assyria, it was under the chief Ninos that that country reached the zenith of her glory. Ninos had reduced to subjection Babylon, Media, Armenia and all the provinces between the Indies and the Mediterranean. "He built a capital for himself," writes Maspero, "on the banks of the Tigris, in the form of a parallelogram, measuring a hundred and fifty stadia in length, ninety stadia in width; altogether, the walls were four hundred and eighty stadia in circumference." He so beautified the city of Nineveh, that it attracted the attention of the whole world. In person he was tall and commanding, with a noble countenance, affable and gracious in his manner; he won the admiration of all who met him, and many princesses in distant lands were offered him as wives, for so the kings of weaker states hoped to curry favor with the ruler of a powerful kingdom. But, the story goes, Ninos had looked upon the fairest faces in all Egypt, and remained unmoved, he accepted the priceless gifts the vassal kings offered, and placed them in his harem, a harem that he never visited, for when he was not at war upon the frontiers, he was laying out maps for new cities, renovating old ones, building palaces, superintending vast schemes of irrigation; in short, he was a king who considered nothing too great or too small for his personal undertaking, from the offering of the sacrifice in the temple, or the leading of his army in battle, to the planting of corn in the field, or the bestowal of food and raiment upon the poor.

One summer the Barbarians under Oxus invaded the country, and were so numerous, so fierce and courageous, that it was a difficult matter to force them to withdraw. At length they were compelled to retire to Bactria, where Ninos besieged them. The defeat of the Barbarians in this instance was said to have been due to the brave sagacity of the wife of one of the king's captains.

Ninos met this woman for the first time face to face, after he had heard of her marvelous exploits, when she was resting in her husband Oannes' tent, weary from a day on the battle-field. Her name was Semiramis, and her beauty was magnificent and seductive. Ninos, for the first time in his life, felt his heart beat faster at the sight of a woman. While he sat beside her, she told him the story of her past. It was such a marvelous story, that it enhanced her charm in the king's eyes, and made her seem all the more desirable, for she told him her mother was a goddess, and that she had been ministered to by the loving spirits all through her wonderful childhood, when adopted by the shepherd Semas, she had wandered and played on the Assyrian hills.

Whatever became of Oannes we do not know, but the old story tells us that Ninos carried her away, and made her his wife, and she seems to have been a very willing captive, though she made a very poor return for Ninos' love, for after a few years she killed the king in order to rule in his stead.

Upon her accession to power she made Babylon a far greater city than Nineveh, and enlarged the walls and ramparts, the roadway upon the top of the latter being wide enough for six chariots to drive abreast. She raised a wonderful temple to the god Bel in the middle of the city, built bridges and quays, and made a harbor in the Euphrates.

When disturbances broke out, she commanded her army in person, and "wherever she went she left records of her passage behind her, cutting her way through mountains, quarrying a path through the solid rock, making broad highways for herself, bringing rebellious tribes beneath her yoke, and raising tumuli to mark the tombs of such of her satraps as fell beneath the blows of the enemy; having reached the confines of Syria, she crossed the isthmus and conquered Egypt and Ethiopia.

Returning from the Nile to the Euphrates, she planned to enter India, but met with her first defeat, and returned home, to remain there until her death. At the boundaries of the habitable globe she left her triumphant statue, and it was here centuries afterwards that Alexander the Great read the panegyric of herself, which she had caused to be engraved there.

"Nature," she writes, "gave me the body of a woman, but my deeds have put me on a level with the greatest of men. I ruled over the dominion of Ninos. . . . Before my time no Assyrian had ever set eyes on the sea; I have seen four oceans to which no mariner ever sailed, so far remote are they. I have made rivers to flow where I would have them, in the places where they were needed. . . . I raised up impregnable fortresses, and cut roadways through the solid rock with the pick. I opened a way for the wheels of my chariot in places to which even the feet of wild beasts had not penetrated. And, amid all these labors, I yet found time for my pleasures and the society of my friends."

When she learned that her son Ninyas was plotting against her life, she renounced the crown, so that she might save him from the crime of matricide, and changed herself into a dove.

"Ninos and Semiramis," writes Maspero, "are purely mythical, and their mighty deeds, like those ascribed to Ishtar and Gilgames, must be placed in the same category as those other fables with which the Babylonian legends strive to fill up the blanks of the prehistoric period."

WISDOM OF THE ANCIENTS

There are many people who, if asked to read the thirty-eighth chapter of the Book of Job, would smile at the first verse and treat the rest of it with indifference. They would say that the idea that the Lord spoke to Job was absurd, that the Deity did not speak to men thousands of years ago any more than He does today, and that the statement that He could answer out of a whirlwind, a natural phenomenon that passes in a few seconds of time, was in the last degree unreasonable. To prevent any present controversy upon this point, we will concede that the Lord did not speak to Job out of a whirlwind, or anything else; we will go further and admit that the Book of Job is a work of fiction, a dramatic production designed to teach the existence of a Creator; that it begins with a prologue, which takes up the first two chapters, and closes with a brief epilogue, and that the remainder of the book is made up of dialogue to be spoken by the characters of the play. This is going far enough, it seems, to satisfy the most critical objector. It is not suggested that this is the explanation of the book, but it is intended to take it as far away as possible from the common conception that it is actual history told under divine inspiration.

Now for a word or two by way of further introduction. Able writers have discussed whether or not Hamlet was insane or was only simulating insanity, and this notwithstanding the fact that no one is quite certain that there ever was such a person as the Hamlet of Shakespeare. Yet we do not think it amiss to speculate upon the philosophy of this creation of the poet's fancy. We all believe, and doubtless rightly, that we see in this play, and even more clearly in others of the plays, a reflection of the thought and learning of the time in which their author lived. So may we very properly regard the Book of Job. It is a very ancient production; we do not know who wrote it; we do not know if it is fact or fiction; but we do know that it reflects the thoughts of its author, and as we look to the works of Shakespeare, or Horace, or Virgil, or other writers of old, for a guide to the knowledge of the learning of the times when they wrote, so we may look to the Book of Job to learn something of what its writer and his contemporaries knew.

Now we are going to ask you to turn to the thirty-first and thirty-second verses of the thirty-eighth chapter and read them; but in case you do not wish to take the trouble to look them up, we will quote them:

"Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the band of Orion?"

"Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his season; canst thou guide Arcturus and his sons?"

Of course, with all the advantages that have accrued to you from the fact that you are living some four or five thousand years after the Book of Job was written, you know all about the Pleiades, Orion, Mazzaroth and Arcturus; but, in case you may not, it may be mentioned that the Pleiades are a group of seven stars, which some people call "the little dipper." It is about overhead at nine o'clock at night at this time of year. But you may ask what are the "sweet influences" of this group of stars, and you may perhaps think that the expression only refers to some superstition prevalent a long time ago about the influence of these stars upon mankind. The poetical myth of the Greeks was that these seven stars were the daughters of Atlas, whose names are Electra, Maia, Taygete, Alcyone, Calaneo and Merope. They were placed in the sky as stars so that they might escape the pursuit of Orion. There was another sister, Sterope by name, but she married a mortal and has hidden her face in shame. Sterope is the Lost Pleiad, of which Mrs. Hemans wrote:

"And is there glory from the heavens departed?"

O void unmarked!—Thy sisters of the sky
Still hold their place on high,
Though from its rank thine orb so long
Hath started—
Thou that no more art seen of mortal eye.

Why, who shall talk of thrones, of sceptres
Bowed be our hearts to think of what we
are.

When from its height afar
A world sinks thus—and yon majestic
heaven
Shines not the less for that one vanished
star."

The tradition of the vanishing of Sterope is very ancient, but there is no reason for believing that it may not be the remembrance of an actual occurrence. But the myth above referred to is comparatively modern as compared with the Book of Job. We cannot find in it the explanation of the "sweet influences," and we suppose a good many generations have lived and died without being able to suggest any explanation of these words. They could not have been intended to refer to the seasons, for the Pleiades are conspicuous in the sky during the winter months. But here Science, that thing upon which we are told we can pin our faith with absolute certainty, comes to our aid. It tells us that the stellar universe, of which our Sun and its attendant planets are a relatively insignificant part, is not a fixture in space, but are moving in majestic order in obedience to some tremendous force. Every schoolboy has learned that the earth and the planets revolve around the Sun, and astronomers tell us that our great luminary and all the stars, but one, are swinging in marvelous rhythm around that one, which is the centre of the visible universe. And that one star, that King of the Heavens, is Alcyone, one of the Pleiades. The Science of today suggests to us that the order of the Universe, the exquisite balancing of the stars, the regularity of the procession of the seasons and of night following day to be followed by day again, and so for more centuries than we can count, all come from Alcyone, one of the Seven Sisters of the sky. Perhaps the writer of Job did not know this. Perhaps he was only making a guess. But if an old document should be found in some ancient ruin suggesting wireless telegraphy, we would not hesitate to believe that some one at that time knew of the possibility of employing this wonderful agency. Why then should we hesitate to believe that the writer of the Book of Job knew of the influence of Alcyone upon the Universe, and that with poetic fancy, in a writing designed for popular reading or popular recitation, chose to locate the influence among the beautiful group of stars instead of singling out one of them, which might not be so easily identified? When we say here that the whole Universe is believed by astronomers to revolve around one of the Pleiades, you can look up in the sky tonight if there are no clouds and see it. For popular instruction this would be better than to try to indicate any single star of the group.

THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM

Some years ago the writer was traveling in a train in the upper part of the St. John valley, in New Brunswick, and he saw growing in a field a "black-eyed Susan," as the country people called it, a species of daisy about as large as an ordinary Marguerite, with a dark brown centre and yellow petals. The plant was one he had never seen before in that part of the country. Two or three years later he saw several of the same plants growing in a field some forty miles further down the valley, and a year or so ago he was told that they were very plentiful in the fields a hundred and fifty miles further south. Where the first seeds of the first plants came from to the valley no one knows, but there can hardly be any doubt that the thousands of these flowers found in the fields in the valley originated from a single plant in its northern portion, the seeds being carried southward by the prevailing autumn winds. They traveled from fifteen to twenty miles a year. Plants themselves cannot move out of their place, and only a few of them eject their seeds with sufficient force to carry them to a place far enough from the parent plant to give them room to grow. But nature never leaves her work half done. She fits some seeds with sails so that the wind can carry them far and wide, and thus the dandelion and the thistle pay little regard to barriers. Sometimes she provides them with little hooks so that they can attach themselves to the feathers of birds; sometimes the seeds are carried by little flakes of mud which adhere to the feet of birds and animals and to the shoes of travelers. Indians used to call the plantain the "white man's foot," and they said it sprang up wherever he trod. As it is very unlikely that any one would want to bring plantain seeds from England to America, and as the plant is not a native of this continent, the chances are that the Indian name is a correct one in point of fact, and that the first plantains in America came from seeds carried in mud adhering to an immigrant's boots in the days of long ago.

The number and variety of seeds that may be found in a little mud is surprising. Dr. Darwin once caught some wild fowl and washed their feet. He let the water evaporate

and planted the mud which was left. It produced a great variety of plants. On another occasion he took up a small cupful of mud from the shore of a pond and from it there grew up 537 different plants. Sir Joseph Hooker once landed on an uninhabited island on the Pacific Ocean. He saw some chickweed growing. Chickweed is not a natural product of that part of the world, and he sought for an explanation of its presence. At length he found a sailor's grave and around it the chickweed was thickest. He concluded that the spade with which the grave had been dug had some clay on it brought from England probably, and in that clay were some chickweed seeds.

Plants do not always grow best in their native land, their habitat, to use the scientific phrase. We have proof of that on Vancouver Island, where the broom and gorse are more luxuriant than in Scotland, where the first seed came from. The watercress here and in England is a small plant; transplanted to New Zealand, it became so large as to obstruct the course of considerable rivers. White clover is not indigenous in the Puget Sound country, but nowhere else does it grow with equal luxuriance. It is odd that we see so little white clover growing wild on Vancouver Island, whereas it is found everywhere across the Strait, and that the wild field daisies, so common with us, are never found there. The holly, which thrives so well here, does not do well in the State of Washington, though there is no material difference in the climate and the soil of the two places.

There is some reason for believing that all plant life originated around the North Pole. If the theory of geologists is correct, the Poles were the first parts of the earth fitted for the support of vegetable life, and as there does not seem to be much trace of vegetation in the Southern Continent, the inference seems to be that plant life began in the north. There is a great body of evidence which seems to prove that as the earth grew cooler the plants from the north made their way slowly southward, keeping pace with the recession of the warm zone towards the Equator. There are coal fields in the north and great fossil plants, which prove that vegetation was once abundant there.

CANADA'S LODGE STAR

Our Canada! brave, young and strong,
Grandly outspread from sea to sea,
We look, through ages dim and long,
To what thou hast been—and shalt be!
Thy long untrodden hills and woods,
Thy mighty lakes, so blue and lone,
The mystery of thy solitudes,
Long to this warring world unknown!

Now, o'er the ocean highway pass
From teeming lands beyond the sea,
Thousands who leave the toiling mass
Behind—our citizens to be.
From climes far sundered—east and west—
Europe, and realms of vast Cathay,
Onward they've pressed, to share our best,
Our bounteous land—our Empire's sway.

How shall we bid their pulses beat,
To the rich music of our past?
How win their varying minds to greet
Traditions that we hold so fast?
'Tis our behest—to bear on high
The Standard God so long hath blessed
With righteousness and liberty
To gird the world, from east to west!

From Runnymede to Marston Moor
Our sires their blood and treasure spent,
That Freedom's throne might stand secure,
And justice be with mercy bent!
Then let their sons—the brave and strong—
Uphold that banner far and wide,
Ne'er sheltering nor suffering wrong,
Where'er their children's tents abide!

So shall the stranger from afar,
From bonds and tyrants find release,
"God and the Right" his polar star,
And liberty the pledge of peace!
So may no pride of power or place,
Nor lust of gold, nor pleasure's lure,
Nor faction cry, nor feud of race
Draw thee from thy foundation sure!

Our Canada! brave, young and strong,
Grandly outspread from sea to sea,
We look, through ages dim and long,
To the bright future thine may be!
The red-cross banner still thy pride,
Trophy of many a hard-fought field,
Duty—thy compass and thy guide,
And God Himself thy Strength and Shield!
—Agnes Maule Machar (Fidelis), in Montreal Witness.

He Was Helping

A Baltimore man, whose son is a student at Princeton, has had frequent occasion to re-monstrate with his boy regarding his extravagance, but the father invariably "comes to the front" when request is made for further funds. In his last letter to his son, the father, after the usual recital, stated that he was forwarding a cheque for \$50, and he wound up with:

"My son, your studies are costing me a great deal!"

To which the hopeful in his next letter replied:

"I know it, father; and I don't study very hard either."—Christian Work.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1912

In Field and Garden

BUILDINGS FOR SWINE

The pig's requirements, in the way of shelter, are peculiar to himself. He can endure low temperatures, but shivers in the least cold, but pines and sickens in damp quarters. He can withstand the most sudden changes in weather, but must have lots of sunlight and plenty of fresh air. He will always thrive with no shelter save a single-board cabin, but often sickens and wastes away in the steam-heated, porcine palace. In short, the pig in captivity has not, like practically all other domestic animals, developed the ability to endure the common combination of warmth, humidity, impure air and inactivity that falls too often to his lot.

What the pig requires in his home is an abundance of fresh air, plenty of sunlight, protection from winds, and a well-littered dry nest. Give him these, and success is certain, even though rations be poor. With right shelter conditions, no farm animals suffer less from disease than the pig, with uncongenial surroundings, no animal can think of more ways to die in one short winter.

The recognition of the above principles may seem easy, and their application a matter of routine, but seems to take more than ordinary intelligence for the one, and untiring watchfulness for the other. Over twenty years' experience with pigs, in numbers varying from 25 to 500, at the Central Experimental Farm, has taught us a few things in connection with these principles and their application that are of interest, and should be of value to the farmer.

Summer Housing

The less housing in summer, the better, but provide, if possible, a cool, shady spot and a good wallow. For feeders, as contrasted with breeding and growing stock, less yard room or pasture is required, but some way of assuring moderately cool conditions is necessary. Usually one side of the pigery is cool, and may be used. The cabin on legs about three feet high is the thing for breeding stock.

Winter Housing

Here, again, conditions must be considered from three standpoints: the sow with the litter, the in-young sow, and the stocker or feeder.

The sow in young does best outside, in board cabins for nests. The cabins need not be warmly constructed, but must be well bedded, and not expected to accommodate too large a number; from three to five is about right. So housed, and fed on some succulent food, as roots, and suitable meal, as bran, shorts and a small proportion of oats or barley or corn, success is certain.

This suits the pregnant sow, but not the sow and litter. The newborn pig needs more warmth. He cannot endure the rough winds of winter, nor its deep snows. Here is where skill in pigery construction may get full play. The pigery recently built at the Central Experimental Farm would seem to comply with all the requirements and to exemplify all the principles mentioned or discussed. It is too soon yet to know how it is going to work out in practice; since it was completed only last winter. It is at present giving satisfaction with pigs ranging from eight weeks to eight months old. Described briefly, it consists of nineteen or twenty pens averaging about 10 by 12 feet, in two rows, on either side of a six-foot passage. Windows stand as close as the requirements of strength will allow. Fresh air enters each pen by an inlet on the Ruthersford-ventilation-system plan. The floor of every pen slopes to one point, and so drains off all fluids into a tank. The floor is cement, save in the nest, where wooden floors are laid with an air-space underneath. Cement troughs, litter-carriers, chutes for straw over each nest, double windows outside, doors hung to open from passage, and various other conveniences, combine to make it easily kept clean, bright and, one would think, perfectly sanitary.

For stockers and feeders, this pigery is certainly practicable and satisfactory. For farrowing sows and raising young pigs, experience being largely lacking, time alone can tell the tale.—From an address to stockmen by J. H. Grisdale.

SANITARY STABLING FOR CATTLE

Too many of us are not willing to admit that it is necessary to observe the rules of health in the handling of cattle, because cattle are able to adapt themselves to a wider range of conditions and to keep apparently healthy under unfavorable conditions for a longer period of time than most other kinds of stock, said Prof. G. E. Day, in an address upon "Sanitary Stabling of Cattle," delivered at a meeting of stockmen held during the Winter Fair at Guelph, during the second week of December. An animal which appears healthy and thrifty is not necessarily sound. The seeds of disease may be sown and largely developed before the animal shows any clinical symptoms, and in the case of slow-moving diseases, which are fostered under unsanitary conditions, it is usually too late to apply any remedy when the symptoms become apparent. Tuberculosis is a striking example of this class of disease, many well advanced cases showing no clinical symptoms. Therefore it is necessary that every effort be

put forth to maintain sanitary surroundings for the cattle.

Ventilation

Effective ventilation is one of the first requisites of a sanitary stable. Any system of ventilation which depends upon the opening and closing of windows can scarcely be regarded as satisfactory, for the reason that there are times when it is scarcely safe to have windows open, and consequently there are sure to be times when the stable has practically no ventilation. A good system of ventilation works constantly, because it is necessary to have the air frequently renewed during both day and night. No stable can be regarded as fully equipped without some reasonably thorough and systematic method of ventilation.

There are two methods of ventilation which are very generally approved. One of these admits the fresh air at or near the ceiling, and has the outlets so arranged that they draw the foul air from near the floor. It is customary, in this system, to have openings in the outlet flues near the ceiling, which may be opened if the stable becomes too warm. The main difficulty experienced with this system of ventilation is to find some method of distributing the fresh air when it comes in near the ceiling, without causing cold draughts upon some of the animals. It is also well-known that the foul air, while it is warm, ascends to the ceiling, and consequently having outlets near the floor, does not admit of removing the foul air immediately.

The other well known system removes the foul air through flues opening at the ceiling and running up through the roof of the barn, and brings in the fresh air through openings near the floor. The inlets are guarded both outside and inside, so as to prevent direct draughts upon the animals, and the outlets, opening as they do at the ceiling, are in a position to remove the foul air immediately it ascends to the ceiling. The outlet flues are better to run perfectly straight from the ceiling out through the roof, and the top of the outlet should be higher than the peak of the roof. Our experience leads us to prefer this system of ventilation to the one first mentioned, though it causes a lower temperature in the stable than the one wherein the foul air is drawn from near the floor. It is simple, inexpensive and effective, and, when properly arranged, does not permit of any draughts, which is an important consideration. These are undoubtedly the two best systems.

It is impossible to have a really thorough system of ventilation without materially lowering the temperature of the stable, and it is this fact which undoubtedly leads many people to neglect thorough ventilation, for the reason that they wish to maintain a fairly high temperature. Dairymen, especially, seem to be convinced that a high temperature in the stable is necessary to the highest milk production. There may be something in this contention, but after all, is it worth while to run the risk of ruining the health of our whole herd, in order to break a few milk records? From some incomplete experiments, indications are that a high stable temperature for dairy cows is not so necessary as many people suppose. If the air is reasonably dry and pure, and the cow is accustomed to these conditions, results of our work in these experiments would indicate that rather low temperatures apparently do not materially affect the milk yield. Of course if a cow were taken from a warm stable into a cold one, she would suffer, but if she is placed in a well ventilated stable in the fall, and gradually becomes accustomed to a lower temperature as the weather becomes colder, she does not appear to suffer much inconvenience. Good, clean air, so long as it is not accompanied by draughts, is of far greater importance to any cow than a high stable temperature.

There is an advantage in having a fairly cool stable, in that it enables the cows to enjoy a short time out of doors each day without suffering any inconvenience; whereas, if they are kept in a very warm stable it is almost dangerous to turn them out at all; and the chances are that their milk flow will be affected if they are turned out even for a short time on a cold day. Outdoor exercise though it may be for only a few minutes of very extreme weather is an important means of maintaining the health and vigor of cattle. Those cattle which have regular outdoor exercise are much less liable to contract tuberculosis than those which are constantly stabled throughout the winter. Constant confinement in a warm close stable is extremely enervating, and tends to lower the vitality of the animal to such an extent that it cannot throw off disease germs so successfully as one which is more rugged. Keeping in cool, dry stables, with daily outdoor exercise, is one of the best preventatives of that dread disease tuberculosis.

Light

Light is another important factor towards maintaining health. Dark stables favor the development of disease germs, whereas light (especially sunlight) is more or less of a disinfectant. The sooner we get away from the notion that large windows are a detriment to stables the better it will be for all concerned.

Separate Stabling for Calves

The keeping of calves in a stable that is crowded with other animals is a plan not to be recommended. If there is any disease in

the herd these calves are given every chance to acquire it. Suppose for example that there is more or less tuberculosis in the herd, and that the young calves are kept in the same stable with these tubercular animals, and are fed upon tubercular milk, what chance have they to escape the disease? If, on the other hand, they could be kept in a separate shed, where they had plenty of fresh air and exercise, they would have a very much better chance of coming through without infection. If a man had any reason to suspect that there was considerable tuberculosis in his herd, I believe it would pay him to keep his calves in a separate building and to feed them upon sterilized milk, never taking them into the other barn until they were practically full grown. I believe that by following this method a person could, in the course of time, practically rid his herd of tuberculosis.

Many people are afraid that calves will suffer if kept in a cold place. Experience, however goes to show that such is not the case. Young dairy calves at the Ontario Agricultural College are kept in a shed that is simply single boarded, with battens over the cracks and a straw loft above, and these calves thrive well, and never seem to suffer any inconvenience. Every winter also, some young cattle are kept in part of a sheep pen, where it is practically as cold as outdoors, except that the animals are sheltered from the wind. These young cattle always thrive better than those which are kept in the warmer stable. In fact, an animal that is gaining rapidly in flesh should not be kept in a very warm stable, for the reason that it will suffer from heat. In fact, a person has only to try the method suggested in order to be convinced that it is better to give young cattle a cool building, where the air is dry and fresh, than to keep them in a warmer stable.

Prof. Day, in conclusion, urged breeders to give their cattle plenty of fresh air, stating that damp, foul air will sap the vitality of the most rugged animal.

B. C. LIVE STOCK SELLS HIGH

From a statement of the prices obtained at an auction sale of live stock in British Columbia, it would seem that the Pacific Province is as deeply interested in the live-stock industry as in horticulture and the various other enterprises. Dr. S. F. Tolmie, the representative of the Live-Stock Branch in British Columbia, states that good milk cows were never so scarce in the history of the Province, and judging from the sale statement, the prices correspond with the scarcity. At this sale, a filly rising five years old brought \$500, a yearling entire colt \$330, a brood mare eight years old \$445, and another mare \$375. Nineteen head of horses, including colts, ponies and light horses, brought \$4,230.50, an average of 223.13. The horses sold high, but the cattle went higher. Pure-bred cows sold up to \$302 each, several being bid in at almost the three hundred mark. Grade cows and heifers were in great demand. A three-year-old grade heifer sold for \$190, and \$211 was paid for a grade cow due to calve in April. The 75 head, including both grade and pure-bred cows, heifers, bulls and calves, brought \$8,899.50, an average of \$118.66. When it is considered that by far the largest proportion of these animals were grades, and a very large number were young heifers, this is a high average. Hay sold at \$15.50 per ton, and chickens brought nearly a dollar each, and the total proceeds of the sale, including implements and produce, amounted to \$16,666.70. Such a result cannot fail to be gratifying to stockmen not only in British Columbia, but throughout the Dominion, and it is just one more proof that the live-stock business is a paying business, and that it is on a sound basis in this country.

ISLAND POTATOES

The potatoes of this Province have now a world-wide reputation, thanks to the enterprise that led to the carrying off the championship last autumn at New York. But old-timers of this Island will not allow for a moment that there has ever been a time during the last half-century when the same triumph would not have been possible.

The following notice was brought into 'The Colonist' office recently by Mr. Finerty himself:

"Victoria, B. C., Oct. 18, 1897.

"On view in 'The Colonist' window are samples of potatoes grown by Mr. M. Finerty at Spring Park Farm, Cadboro Bay. There are three varieties shown—Late Rose, Flour Fall and, most appropriate, St. Patrick. They are all splendid specimens of their kind, and are said when boiled or baked to be as mealy as the finest ever grown. One of the Rose variety weighed four and one-eighth pounds, and all the others will average between three and four pounds."

Mr. M. Finerty was born in the west of Ireland 79 years ago, where he witnessed, he says, the destruction of many cottages and the substitution of cattle for men on the land. He then found his way, as did so many others of his countrymen, to the States, and when government employ saw the fight between the Monitor, that first of the class of the iron-clad turret ships, and the Merrimac.

He reached Vancouver Island in 1864 and settled down to farm 220 acres at Cadboro

Bay. He found the soil there excellent after the first two years, and by rotation of crops and fallowing, maintained its productiveness until he sold 150 acres of it six years ago. His sons ran between thirty and forty cows as a dairy herd, which provided plenty of manure for his crops, but for stiff clay soil he prefers the physical effects gained by the use of horse dung. He believes in never allowing it to steam and plowing it in deep. On Spring Park Farm there is more than one variety of soil, red and black; the red, which contains iron oxide, is perhaps the best soil for potatoes and strawberries there is, and Mr. Finerty wonders that more is not done in the way of top-dressing with it in the vicinity of iron ore deposits.

As might be expected, Mr. Finerty has watched vast changes in the district, and the disappearance of many old friends and acquaintances. He has never regretted the fortune that led him to this continent, where so many of his countrymen have made names and fortunes for themselves, which he believes would have been impossible in Ireland. He is proud of the fact that Irish soldiers have proved themselves second to none where there was fighting to be done all over the world, whether in helping the papal troops against Garibaldi or in the great struggle between the North and South. The Irish Roman Catholics may always be seen, he said, crossing themselves and putting up a prayer before going into battle, and their success was directly attributable to their belief.

CARE WELL FOR THE FLOCK

"There is no kind of live stock on the farm that responds more readily to careful and judicious management than a flock of poultry. It is a fact that on many of the best farms the horses, cattle, sheep and hogs all receive their due proportion of attention, while the chickens are almost entirely neglected." This statement, made in Extension Bulletin No. 21 of the University of Minnesota, Department of Agriculture, is true of nearly all farming districts. The bulletin contains much useful information, and throws out a number of suggestions that could profitably be acted upon by poultrymen generally. A few minutes each day given to cleaning and ventilating the poultry house, straw lots to avoid dampness, dividing the long houses by tight partitions at intervals of ten to fifteen feet to avoid draughts, buying only carefully-selected stock to renew the flock and keep up constitutional vigor, are some of the good points brought out. For feeding corn, wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat and millet are recommended, with green food, grit and oyster shells, and meat food, of which sour milk is very good. Mature pullets are the best winter layers, and laying hens should be given about one-third the usual ration in the form of a dry or wet mash. Mixture is advised in both mash and grain ration. Much valuable information is given in fattening, killing and dressing poultry, preserving eggs, etc.

B. C. APPLES

The Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner at Shanghai reports:

Recently another small shipment of Baldwin apples was sent here to a well known firm in Shanghai from British Columbia, Canada, and did not arrive in a very satisfactory condition. In a number of the cases, some 20 apples were bad in each case. These apples do not seem able to stand the voyage from Vancouver to Shanghai. Those that did arrive in good condition are very nice show apples, but they do not keep any length of time.

Best Apples for China Trade

Some 300 boxes of Newton-Pippins arrived in Shanghai from a well-known British Columbian firm on November 13, from Vancouver. These apples arrived in excellent condition and were a credit to the Canadian firm who sent them. They are selling readily and are considered much better than the United States apples.

This year there have been five kinds of Canadian apples sent to Shanghai—Pippins, Spitzbergs, Ben Davis, Northern Spy and Baldwins. Out of this collection the Pippins more than hold their own and may easily be chosen as the best apple for the trade.

The Value of an Australian Forest

According to the Victorian Naturalist, there exists near the head of the Latrobe river a forest covering about 95,000 acres, the value of the timber in which is estimated at £9,500,000. On several measured acres the number of trees has been counted; these average 300ft. in height, and at the low estimate of 4,000ft. per tree they would yield 160,000ft. of sawn timber per acre. As a sample, it is stated that one butt yielded sixteen logs of 6ft. in length, from which 9,950 palings were split, these, at the rate of 18s. 6d. per hundred, giving a value of £94 10s. for the tree. Another tree supplied sufficient timber to build a five-roomed cottage.

On the shores of Isafindarjup, in the Faros Islands, there is a great colony of ducks. So thick are the nests clustered among the stones that it is almost impossible to walk without treading upon them. For this reason the birds have been

every inducement is held out for them to make the island their home. This island, some three-quarters of a mile in length, is a huge farm for eiders. A little way above high-water mark a strong breakwater has been built, but at the foot of the wall and along the sides there is a cavity where every second stone should have been laid. These compartments form excellent nesting places, and there the ducks make their tiny homes. Everywhere on the island similar provision is made for the birds—even a farm-house has its complement of nests. Ducks hatch their eggs in "apartments" in the walls in the window embrasures, on the ground around the house, and even on the roof itself. Brown feathered backs in the season may be seen popping out of every and any unexpected place. They would make a nest on the door-knocker if one were there and remained steady enough. Hillocks are cut into squares like immense draught-boards, rocks are carefully arranged, mounds are dug with caution, all for the purpose of giving the little brown eider a chance to nest and hatch her eggs.

Only twice in the season is the eider robbed of her down. The third time would be fatal to the gatherer's purpose. When the birds arrive they select a site for their home in a niche, a ledge, or a hollow, and in this four or five pale-green eggs are laid and the hen sits down to her task. As the days pass she plucks the soft, warm feathers from her body and with them builds up a small barricade around her. When she has done this the man with the bag comes along and lifts the hen, gathers up the beautiful down and the eggs, lays the hen back on her harried nest, and walks on to the next. But the eider is a philosopher. With little protestation she begins to build up a new home, and this time her eggs generally number three. They, too, are buried in a pillow of soft white down; and again the man with the bag appears and robs her. After this, however, she is left in peace for the rest of the season.

FARM NOTES

What can you make, barnyard manure worth to you? Are you wasting any of it?

A well diversified system of farming is the soundest, safest, most interesting, and, as a rule, the most profitable.

Have you commenced weighing and recording every cow's night and morning yield of milk?

About what acreage of your farm is non-productive—or worse—through small, irregular fields or "snake" fences?

The multiplication table is not to be relied upon recklessly in agriculture. Because a certain line of production succeeds well on a small scale, it does not follow that it would pay proportionately well on a large scale. As a rule, it does not.

The section which the Duke of Sutherland bought at Brooks, Alta., is being divided into eighty acre farms, houses are being built together with the farm buildings, and each farm is to be fenced. It is understood that in the spring the Duke is bringing out some 90 persons, who will constitute the first bunch of settlers in this estate. Each farm is to be purchased by the settler on a system of instalments, which it is hoped will turn out to give the farmer a chance to reap some benefit from his own work whilst he is still paying for his property.

On December 10 there came into operation in Denmark the second part of the new law regulating the sale of butter. Every dairy—and it is thought there will be about 1,400 in number—will have its butter tested four times a year, all butters will be subject to examination at the ports of shipment, and if any is found below a certain standard of fineness, the dairy concerned can temporarily be deprived of the right to use the Lur-brand, without which no butter may be exported. Butter containing over 16 and up to 20 per cent of water is to be sold under the name of "water-butter"; butter with more than 20 per cent of water must not be sold at all.

During a test of a 50-bottom gang plow with oil tractors, at Purdue University, Indiana, on the Agricultural College farm of that institution, fourteen acres were plowed in one hour, the plow moving forward two miles in this time, making a cut 58 feet broad, and turning furrows $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches deep. Three traction engines abreast, with oil motors, were required to haul it. They consumed about 100 gallons per hour of low-grade kerosene, the fuel cost about 6½ cents per gallon. Facts, quoted by the Literary Digest, credit to the Engineering Experiment Station, more interesting than being done in any other country.

Has Captain Scott Reached the Pole?

CAPTAIN SCOTT'S DIARY

The Known Dates

Left West India Dock, June 1, 1910.
Left Port Chalmers, New Zealand November 29, 1910.
Gale when three days out; lost two ponies one dog, and some deck cargo December 1 and 2, 1910.
Pack ice entered December 9, 1910.
Ross Sea entered December 30, 1910.
Cape Crozier and subsequently McMurdo Sound January 3, 1911.
Winter quarters established at Cape Evans. Party with eighteen ponies, two motors, and thirty-one dogs started for two months' journey to form south depot (last heard from Scott) January 26, 1911.
Terra Nova left McMurdo Sound, landed Bay of Whales (164 deg. W.), and found Amundsen established February 4, 1911.
"Apparently a party was left here as originally intended for exploration in King Edward's Land."—Geographical Journal, June, 1911.
Terra Nova then returned to McMurdo Sound and left winter party (Campbell's) at Cape Adare, then cruised near Balleny Islands and discovered mountains 69 deg. 50 min. S., 136 deg. 20 min. E. Feb. 22-25, 1911.
Sailing northwards the ice pack was finally cleared March 8, 1911.
A gale took the ship to Stewart's Island, whence she arrived at Port Lyttelton March, 1911.
Terra Nova sailed southwards with mails December 1.

CAPTAIN SCOTT'S DIARY

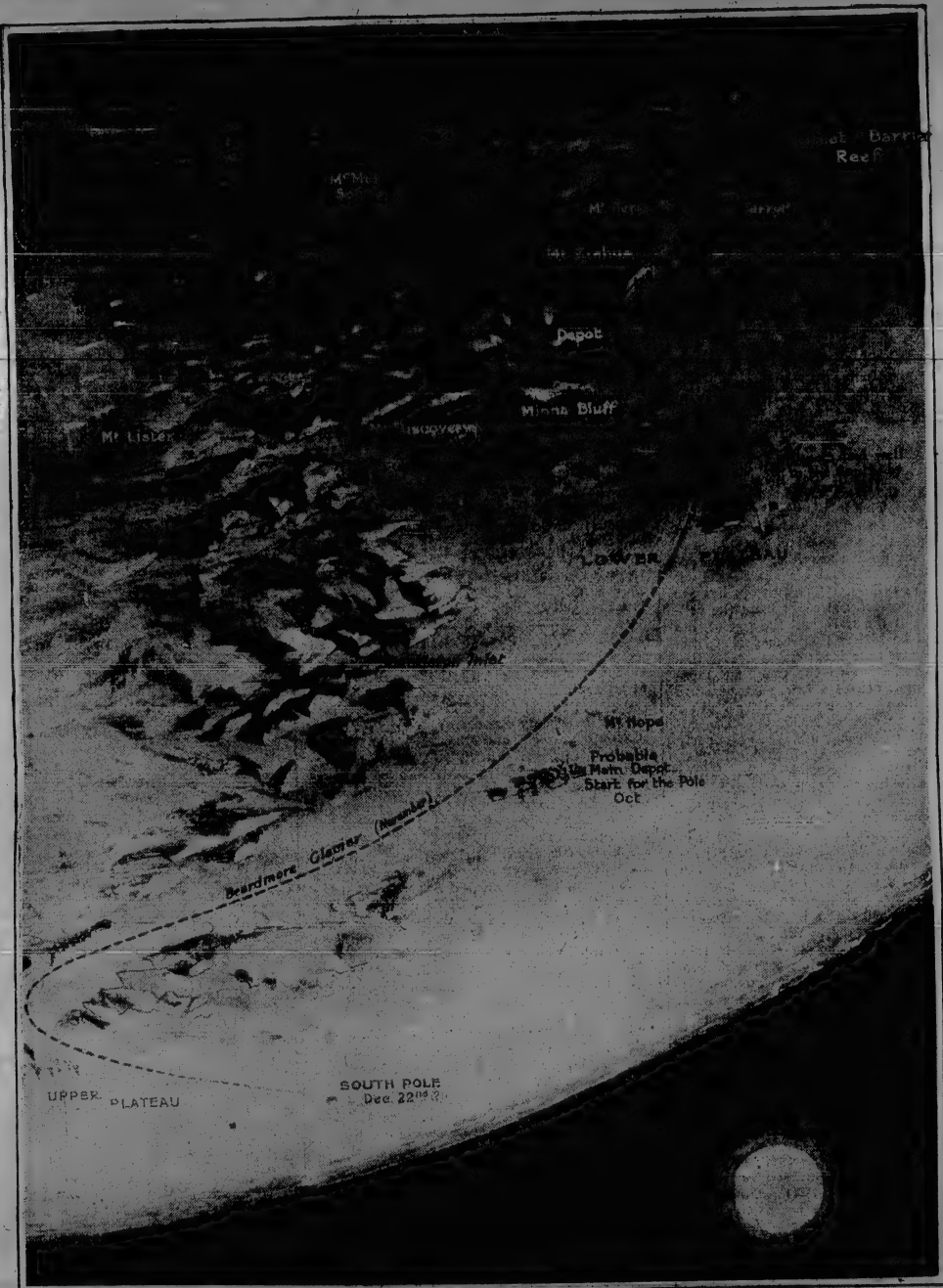
The Programme as Hoped For

Terra Nova to leave London June 1, 1910.
Cardiff June 15, 1910.
Cape Town, August 1, 1910.
Melbourne, September 13, 1910.
Arrive New Zealand, October 13, 1910.
Leave New Zealand, end of November, 1910.
McMurdo Sound, end of December, 1910.
Land winter hut and provisions of western party (twenty-two or twenty-five) December 22, 1910.
Starting off of this party about January 21, 1911.
King Edward's Land reached if possible early in February, 1911.
Establishment of second hut and traveling equipment for six men on King Edward's Land, February, 1911.
Caches of provisions left on edge of Great Ice Barrier for link between eastern and western parties, February, 1911.
Terra Nova to turn northwards about February, 1911.
Terra Nova to investigate region of Balleny Island and proceed to the westward through or to the south of those islands March 1911.
Depots laid to the south on the Great Ice Barrier, April, 1911.
Start for South Pole to be made during October, 1911.
Barrier traversed and Beardmore Glacier ascended October and November, 1911.
Upper plateau reached early in December, 1911.
South Pole reached if possible December 22, 1911.

Antarctic Exploration

The history of Antarctic exploration, if the discovery of S. Georgia by Vespucci in 1502, and of the S. Shetlands by Dirk Gerritsz in 1599, be dismissed as doubtful, is of comparatively recent origin. In 1739 the French merchant, Captain Bouvet, discovered an island to the southwest of Cape Good Hope, which he named Cap de la Circoncision, believing it to be part of the long-sought-for south continent. Professor Chun of the Valdivia expedition rediscovered the island in 1898, in lat. 54 deg. 26 min. 4 sec. S. and long. 3 deg. 24 min. 2 sec. E., and concluded that other islands reported in the neighborhood were identical with Bouvet Island. The next discovery within the Antarctic area was in 1756, when the Spanish vessel Leon sailed round S. Georgia, to which the name of San Pedro was given. But the first voyage of importance to the southern seas was that of Captain Cook in 1772-5. On January 17, 1773, the Antarctic circle was crossed for the first time, in long. 39 deg. 35 min. E. After having, in January, 1774, reached solid pack-ice, in long. 106 deg. 54 min. W. and lat. 71 deg. 10 min. S., he visited and named S. Georgia and the Sandwich group. William Smith, in 1810, sighted a row of islands, which he named the S. Shetlands; and Edward Bransfield, in 1820, examined the group as far as 53 deg. W., and nearly to 65 deg. S. In 1821 Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, an American sealer, discovered the islands im-

mediately north of what is supposed to be the western spur of an Antarctic continent, south of South America. In 1819-21, the Russian captain F. G. von Behninghausen visited the Sandwich group, and sailed south to lat. 69 deg. 21 min. in long. 2 deg. 15 min. W. He attained his highest latitude, 69 deg. 53 min. S. in long. 92 deg. 19 min. W., on January 13, 1821, and named the land he saw Peter I. Island; while another point of coast, in lat. 68 deg. 43 min. S. and long. 73 deg. 10 min. W., he called Alexander I. Land. James Weddell, in 1822, attained the lat. of 74 deg. 15 min. S. John Biscoe (1830-2) sighted Enderby Land, and discovered Biscoe Island and the land now known as Graham Land; and John Balleny, in 1839, the islands named after him. Dumont d'Urville discovered Joinville Land and Louis Philippe Land in 1838, and Adeline Land and the Cote Clarie in 1840. Charles Wilkes, of the United States Navy, sighted other points west of Balleny Island, and gave them the name of Wilkes Land. The finest expedition that has hitherto explored the South Polar seas left Hobart in December, 1840. It consisted of the ships Erebus and Terror, under the command of Captain James Clark Ross, who was accompanied by Dr. (Sir Joseph) Hooker. Possession Islands were discovered and a landing effected on the largest of the group, and a line of coast, Victoria Land, was traced from Cape North for about 570 miles to Cape Crozier, where it merged into the great



A 'Down-Under' View of Captain Scott's Route to the South Pole—Drawn by G. Bron in 'Sphere'.



The Old-fashioned Domestic Idea of the Pole by J. H. Goss.

ice-barrier, which was followed for 250 miles. Several summits and mountain ranges were named, including the mighty volcanoes Erebus (12,400ft.) and Terror (extinct; 10,900ft.), and the south magnetic pole was (theoretically) located in lat. 75 deg. 5 min. S. and long. 154 deg. 8 min. E. In this region Captain Ross reached the lat. of 78 deg. 4 min. S. and the next season lat. 78 deg. 9 min. 30 sec. S. in long. 161 deg. 27 min. W. In 1845 Lieutenant Moore, in the Pagoda, continued Ross' work. Visits to the Antarctic were also made by whalers subsequently, and by Bull in the Antarctic in 1895. The first winter passed by man within the Antarctic circle was that of 1898, when the Belgian expedition in the Belgica, under the command of Captain de Gerlache, was beset by ice in lat. 71 deg. 31 min. S. and long. 85 deg. 16 min. W. Mr. C. E. Borchgrevink, who had visited Victoria Land in the Antarctic, went out again in the Southern Cross in 1898, and wintered at the foot of Cape Adare. Five important expeditions have recently been at work in the Antarctic region. (1.) The British National Antarctic Expedition in the Discovery entered the ice-pack in the vicinity of Victoria Land in January, 1902, and left that region in February, 1904. Before going into winter quarters in lat. 77 deg. 50 min. S., long. 166 deg. 42 min. E., the expedition followed the Ross barrier for a considerable distance to the east, finding that in long. 152 deg. 30 min. Subsequent exploration heavily glaciated land, with occasional bare peaks, rises from the barrier. The coast of this land, named Edward VII. Land by the expedition, was followed as far as lat. 76 deg., long. 162 deg. 30 min. Subsequent explorations showed that Mts. Erebus and Terror are on an island, and that McMurdo Bay is really a strait. On January 1, 1903, Capt. R. F. Scott, accompanied by Lieut. Shackleton, sledged southward along the coast of Victoria Land, and carried the British flag to 82 deg. 17 min. S., the highest southern latitude then attained. It was found that a great inlet extends to the south for an unknown distance between Victoria Land on the west and Edward VII. Land on the east. Victoria Land itself proves to be a vast continental plateau, 9,000ft. in height, fringed by a coast range of mountains, broken by large fiords. (2.) The German Antarctic Expedition, in the Gauss (1901-3) reached the pack-ice in February, 1902, in 61 deg. 58 min. S. lat. and 95 deg. 8 min. E. long. Proceeding south, she discovered new land, which was named Kaiser Wilhelm II. Land, and wintered off this land in 89 deg. 48 min. E. long and 66 deg. 2 min. S. lat. Near the coast an inactive volcano (the Gaussberg, 12,000ft.) was observed. (3.) The Swedish expedition in the Antarctic (1901-3) proved that the west coast of Danco Land is a continuation of Louis Philippe Land; also that Mt. Haddington is placed upon an island, and that King Oscar II. Land is continuous with Louis Philippe Land, both being continuous with Graham Land. (4.) The Scottish National Antarctic Expedition in the Scotia (1902-4) explored in its first season 4,000 miles of ocean, from 17 deg. 45 deg. W. long. in 70 deg. 25 min. S. lat.; and in its second reached the southeastern extremity of the Weddell Sea, and discovered that a great barrier of inland ice, believed to be part of the Antarctic continent, is 600 miles north of its supposed position. The expedition also dredged in Ross Deep, which proved to be 2,600 fathoms. (5.) In 1904-5 the French expedition under Dr. Jean Charcot made another expedition under Dr. Jean Charcot in the Français explored the Palmer archipelago. Dr. Charcot made another expedition in the Pourquoi Pas in 1908-10. (6.) One of the most successful expeditions was that of Lieut. (now Sir) E. H. Shackleton in the Nimrod, who returned in 1909, after a journey of 1,700 miles. Shackleton reached 88 deg. 23 min. S. or 111 miles from the South Pole. Novelties of this expedition were a motor with runners and Siberian ponies. A special exploring party located the south magnetic pole at 72 deg. 25 min. S. Mount Erebus, 13,120ft. high, was ascended. From the southernmost point attained only a vast plain was visible.

Real bathrooms are scarce in the interior of India, as a lady who was traveling with her husband discovered, upon arriving at an out-of-the-way place one evening. The host, when showing them their room, said, pointing to a door: "The shower bath is there."

Later the lady went into the bathroom, undressed, and seeing before her just a tub and a tin mug and nothing more, began to look for the source of the "shower."

Suddenly she heard a voice saying: "If there is any water on this side I throw it over there."

The first bathing in Australia was in 1867, and was at the Sydney baths.

Construction of Great Panama Canal

(Continued from Page 2)

barges, some laden with Portland cement, others with sand from the beaches of Nombre de Dios or stone from the quarries of Porto Bello. (For both of these old ports are now alive again, helping in the building of the locks, and every now and then one of our dredges strikes the hull of a sunken galleon, or brings up cannon-balls or pieces-of-eight.) The cargoes of all these barges are snatched up by giant unloader-cranes and put into store-houses, out of which, like chinks from a boulder, run intelligent little electric cars that need no motormen, but climb of themselves up into the top story of the dusty mixing-house. Here eight huge rotary mixers churn the three elements—cement, sand and stone—into concrete, and drop it wetly into great skips, or buckets, three of which set on each car of a somewhat larger sized system of electric trains, whose tracks run along one side of the lock pits. Presently you will see these skips rise in the air and go sailing across the lock pit, in the grip of a carrier traveling on a steel cable stretched between two of the tall skeleton towers that stand on either flank of the lock site. When the skip is squarely above one of the molds where it is to go, it is tilted up, and there is so much more concrete in place.

When the last cubic yard has been set, the gates hung, and the water turned in, a ship coming from the Atlantic will stop in the forebay, or vestibule, of the lowest right hand lock, and make fast to electric towing locomotives running along the top of the lock walls. No vessel will be allowed to enter a lock under her own power for fear of her ramming a gate and letting the water out; and to prevent this there will be guard gates, chains and an emergency gate that can be swung round and dropped like a portcullis. Once a ship is inside the lower gates will be closed behind her by machinery hidden in the square centre pier, the water will rush down the conduits and swirl in from below, until it has reached the level of the lock above, when the upper gates will open and the locomotives scramble up the sloping walls and pull the vessel through. In like manner will she pass through the two upper locks out on the broad waters of Gatun Lake, eighty-five feet above the level of the sea. Here she may steam at full speed down a thousand foot channel, past islands that are now hilltops, toward Bas Obispo and the entrance to the Culebra Cut.

The channel shrinks to three hundred feet during this nine-mile passage through the hills between Bas Obispo and Pedro Miguel (which every American on the isthmus calls "Peter Magill"), for, at the Culebra Cut, it must be dug and blasted out of solid rock. Row above row of steam or compressed-air drills are boring deep holes in the terraces beneath them, and gangs of men are kept busy filling these holes with dynamite. As much

as forty tons were used in one blast, when an entire hillside was blown to pieces, and twice every day, when the men have left the cut for lunch, or to go home, hundreds of reports go rattling off like a bombardment. Then they bring up the great steam-shovels to dig out the shattered rock with their steel-shod "dippers," that can pick up eight tons at a time. Think how bulky a ton of coal looks in the cellar, and then imagine eight times that much being lifted in the air, swung across a railroad track, and dropped on a flat-car, as easily as a grocer's clerk would scoop up a pound of sugar and pour it into a paper bag. So skilful are the steam-shovel men (all Americans) that they will make one of their huge machines pick up a little pebble rolling down the side of the cut as neatly as you could with your hand; and every one of them is racing the others and trying to beat the last man's record for a day's excavation. The present record was made on March 22, 1910; 4823 cubic yards of rock, or 8395 tons. There are more than fifty of these steam-shovels in the Culebra Cut, and to see them all puffing and rooting together, more like a herd of living monsters than a collection of machinery, is one of the most wonderful spectacles in the world.

To carry away the rock and earth dug out by the steam-shovels, there is an elaborate railroad system of several hundred miles of track, so ingeniously arranged that the loaded trains travel down-grade and only empty cars have to be hauled back up hill. Much rock is used on the Gatun Dam, and also on the breakwaters at either end of the canal, but most of the material excavated from the cut is disposed of by filling up swamps and valleys. Every dirt-train (they would call it that on the isthmus even if it carried nothing but lumps of rock as big as grand pianos) travels an average distance of ten miles to the dumps and has the right of way over passenger-trains, specials, and even mail-trains. Only for the President of the United States has the line ever been cleared.

At the dumping-ground, each dirt-train is run out on a trestle and unloaded in one of two ways. If it is composed of steel dump-cars, these are tipped up either by hand or compressed air. Most of the trains, however, are of big flat-cars, raised on one side, and connected by steel flaps or "aprons," so that a heavy steel wedge, like a snow-plow, can be drawn from one end of the train to the other by a windlass and cable, thus clearing all the cars in a jiffy. When the dirt begins to rise above the edge of the trestle, a locomotive pushes up a machine called the "spreader," that smooths it out into a level embankment, and then another machine, the "track-shifter," picks up the ties and rails bodily and swings them over to the edge of the new ground. Each of these machines does the work of hundreds of laborers.

The locks on the Pacific side of the canal are just like those at Gatun, except that in-

stead of having all three pairs together, there are two at Miraflores and one at Pedro Miguel, with a little lake between. From Miraflores—which means "2,000 Flowers"—the canal is being dredged out at sea-level to its Pacific terminus at Balboa, where there will be great docks and warehouses and ship-yards on land that has been made by filling in the tidal marshes with dirt from the Culebra Cut. As on the Atlantic side, the canal will run out four miles under the sea to deep water, and to protect it from storms, a break-water, is being built from the shore to the islands in the Bay of Panama. The forts that are to protect this end of the canal will be on these islands, or behind Ancon Hill, a small volcano, extinct since prehistoric times, between Balboa and the city of Panama.

On the hillside overlooking the city is the American settlement of Ancon, a very beautiful town that has no named or numbered streets, but is like a garden laid out in terraces, with pretty little houses here and there, and a big red-tile-roofed Administration Building, for the Governor and the Canal Commissioners. Here, too, is the Ancon Hospital, built by the French, and a large hotel, called the Tivoli, that belongs to the United States War Department. It was built as a social centre for the Americans on the canal force, and they are charged only half as much as the tourists that stop there.

At the Tivoli, you can take a funny little native cab that will carry you to any part of Panama city for a dime. The houses in the older part of the town have walls three feet thick and narrow windows with very stout shutters, for, in the disorderly old days, it was frequently necessary to turn them into fortresses on short notice. Even the churches were loopholed for musketry, and they are still connected by underground passages with the cathedral in the centre of the town. For Panama is a mediaeval city—its walls were torn down less than fifty years ago—and when you walk down one of the narrow streets at night, you half expect to see a file of halberdiers go clanking past in the moonlight, or to hear the "clink and fall of swords." But all you hear is a cheap phonograph playing an American popular song of the year before last, and the only armed men you meet are self-important little native policemen, about four and a half feet high.

They are very different looking policemen on the American side of the zone-line; tall, bronzed ex-troopers of the United States Cavalry, in the smart khaki uniform of the Zone Police. These are the men who have made brigandage a lost art on the isthmus, and have taught the Panamanians to vote with ballots, instead of machetes and Mauser rifles. Two hundred of this efficient little military constabulary, much resembling the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police, keep the four hundred square miles of the Canal Zone as peaceful as a New England village on Sunday morning, and any one who mistakes it for

a lawless frontier community is likely to find himself making roads with the rest of the chain-gang.

And now that I have told you a little, a very little, about the isthmus and the work that is being done there, let me tell you something about the men who are doing the work. Of the forty thousand or so on the pay-roll, the majority are negroes from Jamaica or other parts of the British West Indies, very peaceable and law-abiding fellows, but exceedingly lazy and unbelievably stupid. One of the mwas given a red flag by the foreman of a section-gang on the Panama Railroad, and told to go round the curve and stop any train that might come along, while they replaced a rail. He went to his post, and just as they had taken up the rail, a switch-engine came sailing round the corner, flew off the track, and nearly killed two men. When they asked the Jamaican why he had failed to flag it, he replied: "You told me to stop trains. That wasn't a train, it was a locomotive."

To stimulate the Jamaicans by competition, we have brought over several thousand peasants from Galicia, in the north of Spain, and these men, being used to labor in a hot climate for a fraction of what they earn on the isthmus, do very good work. Then there are Italians, and Greeks, and Armenians, and Turks, and turbaned coolies from India, and ever so many more, besides six thousand American engineers and foremen, all to be fed and lodged and cared for, in a place that seven years ago was covered with primeval jungle.

Practically every mouthful of food has to be brought by sea from New York or New Orleans, in ships fitted with cold-storage. There is a great storehouse at Mount Hope, near Colon, and every morning a long train of refrigerator-cars crosses the isthmus, bringing fresh supplies to the hotels and local commissaries in all the camps and towns. A bachelor, quartered in a hotel, can get a meal for thirty cents that he would be lucky to get in New York for less than a dollar, while a married employee's wife can buy meat and groceries at the commissary store at wholesale prices. But in neither case is anything sold for money. Everything is paid for with checks torn out of booklets issued to employees and charged against their salaries, and with these you can buy anything from a pair of khaki trousers to a nice-cream soda. For Uncle Sam began by supplying frontier necessities, and ended by providing every luxury that you would expect to find in a thriving community of ten thousand Americans. Every bachelor gets, rent-free, a comfortably furnished room, and each family a house or an apartment, in which everything, down to the silverware and the bed-linen, belongs to the United States Government. There are government laundries, bakeries, ice factories, plants for roasting coffee and freezing ice cream; doctors and dentists whose services are free to all; an official newspaper, and even government club-houses for recreation-buildings, that our employees

may be comfortable and able to do their best work.

Life in the Canal Zone is very much like that at home. Though it is summer all the year round, the temperature seldom rises above 86 deg., and it is always cool and pleasant at night. The houses are built with wide porches, screened to keep out flying insects, and the Department of Agriculture supplies you with plants and flowers for your garden. There are band concerts, and firemen's tournaments, and women's clubs, and church societies, and a Panama Canal Baseball League.

Hundreds of sturdy, sun-burned American children (for though the English cannot raise healthy white children in India, we can in Panama) go galloping about on Peruvian ponies, or study in the Canal Zone public schools. The pupils of the high school publish a monthly paper called the "Zonian." Several patrols of boy scouts have been organized, and they have the advantage of a real jungle to scout in.

The man who is at the head of this wonderful organization is the chief engineer and chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Colonel George Washington Goethals. He is the absolute ruler of the isthmus, subject only to the President of the United States, through the Secretary of War. Colonel Goethals is the head of the United States Army Engineering Corps, and since he was put in charge of the canal by President Roosevelt in 1906, he has not had a day's vacation and scarcely an idle hour. Everything, from the building and fortifying of the canal, to explaining to Mrs. Jones why Mrs. Smith, whose husband gets twenty dollars less salary a month than hers, has received two more salt-cellars and an extra rocking-chair from the district quartermaster, rests on his shoulders, and he bears it all with a smile. Thanks to this silent, modest soldier, the Panama Canal will be finished fully a year, perhaps even a year and a half, before the date set for the official opening: January 1, 1915.

Then the great working force will be broken up and scattered to the four corners of the earth, and the jungle creep back and swallow up their houses as it has those of the Spaniards and the Frenchmen before them. But every American who has worked more than two years on the canal will carry away with him, besides imperishable memories of the biggest, cleanest job the world has ever seen, the Panama Canal medal. It is made of bronze from one of the dredges abandoned by the De Lesseps Company, as the Victoria Cross is made of the bronze of captured cannon, and, like it, it is given for brave and arduous service. The design, chosen by the canal builders themselves, shows on one side the head of Theodore Roosevelt, on the other, a picture of the finished canal. Beneath it is set the seal of the Canal Zone: a noble galleon, sailing through the long-sought passage to the Indies; and above the motto from that seal: "The land divided—the world united."

Censoring of Picture Films

The censoring of moving-picture films is a very interesting work, and involves considerably more labor than is appreciated by the average person who patronizes picture theatres, says a press despatch from Toronto. For nearly eight hours a day, on five days of the week and sometimes six, the pictures that are bought for circulation around Ontario are under review by the three Ontario government officials appointed to censor them, in the little theatre at the corner of Danforth road and Broadway avenue. Here it is that the little stamp "passed by the Ontario Board of Censors, George R. Armstrong, chairman," is issued, authorizing the circulation of the films by the exchanges. Thirty-five films of 1,000 feet each is the daily average of inspection, and over five thousand films have been passed in the six months since the officials started work. It might be thought, at first glance, that there is not much scope for eliminations or condemnations by the officials, but that such is not the case is shown by the condemnation of ten complete films, and the elimination of over one hundred bits of play from other films, in the last month, the shown films being censored, and sent out without the objectionable features. The need for some careful supervision over the subject matter of film pictures has been manifest. There are in Ontario over three hundred and fifty moving picture theatres, ranging all the way from "nickelodeons," appealing to the least critical of audiences, to the nicely-appointed and well-managed houses. If, on the average, only one hundred people were to visit each night at each moving picture theatre—and the average is far above this—over 200,000 persons would see the pictures per week, and many thousands of these would be children. The presentation of gay scenes—a la Paris—and sensational "high life" incidents that sometimes are illustrated in the pictures, cannot but be injurious to the impressionable and receptive minds of the young people, many of whom form their ideas of life in the big outside world from moving pictures and novels. Of course, the drawing of a line in these matters is very difficult, as views vary with individual opinion, but the need for supervision by responsible officials has been generally recognized. The moving picture theatre is primarily an appeal to the young, who prefer action to reading, and can

afford to patronize only low-priced amusements.

The censors are guided in their work by a knowledge of the potent influence the pictures have on the youth of the province, and have made it a rule that presentations on the films shall not be immoral, or suggestive, or gruesome, and not turn on the base passions. Scenes of killing, of excessive brutality, of infidelity, or burlesquing things that ought to be held in respect, such as the marriage ceremony, are cut out when they obtrude too prominently. For instance, one of the eliminations lately made was that of David cutting off the head of Goliath, and waving it, clutched by the hair. Another is a scene where four rascals—of course they must have been rascals—were hung to the yardarm of a brig. Bar-room drinking scenes when offensively paraded, and ballet scenes that were not intended for edification, have been cut out. Likewise, too much "mush," fare not in favor, as tending to loosen ideas of common decency and propriety.

The Flag Business

The Ontario censors pass on the judgment of the National Board of Censors of New York, and as showing that their standard of criticism is much stiffer than that of the Gothamites, the local board has a film of 1,000 feet made up of eliminations cemented together from films passed in New York. Some of these pieces were cut out because they exhibited Old Glory rather too demonstratively for this side of the border. Everyone knows that the Americans are very fond of putting the star spangled banner into their parades and processions, and ordinary flag-waving is not objected to; in fact, some is passed that many Ontario people would be apt to "censor" quite heartily if given a chance. One bit of flag business to which the officials took objection represented Uncle Sam in his familiar swallow-tail coat and plug hat, planting Old Glory on a bluff, and posing, beside it, folding his arms, there being nothing else of action in the picture.

When eliminations of a foot or two or three feet are made in a film, the two cut ends are cemented together, and the film is passed. When put on the screen for the public, the action and scene change abruptly, and with-

out apparent reason, at the point of elimination. This explains the sudden and mysterious break or jump that is occasionally noticed in pictures. Films of 1,000 feet are worth about \$125 each in Canada, and are bought outright by the four exchanges. The condemnation of ten films in a month means a direct loss of over \$1,200. There is over a million dollars invested in the business in Ontario, films accounting for at least \$650,000.

American Censoring

The National Board of Censors is not a government or public board. It consists of about twenty-five censors, employed by the Film Manufacturers' Association, to supervise the output. Their judgment is not, consequently, as strict as that of a board of officials, constituted on behalf of the public alone. About seventy per cent of the films made in the United States pass the National Board. Most films shown in Canada are from the United States, though a few come from France and England. Complaint is frequently heard about the lack of British subjects in the pictures shown in Canada, but as in many other lines of business, British film manufacturers do not meet the Canadian requirements; American films being preferred, notwithstanding the flag-waving. The industry across the border has reached to a great scale, an army of actors and actresses being employed. The players must be very versatile, since so much outdoor work, such as shooting, boating, swimming and riding have to be done. Two Toronto girls are acting for one of the leading makers, and frequently appear in pictures shown in Ontario.

The movement for the censoring of pictures has been extending, but there are very few government boards on the continent. Some American cities have municipal censors, but Ontario has taken to lead in government supervision. The demand for new pictures, and new subjects is incessant, and as situations and plots grow hackneyed, a tendency to sensationalism may be expected, and the increasing value of the censorship will be demonstrated.

Gibbs-Banks married his wife because she was a good conversationalist. Dibbs—Yes, and divorced her because she talked too much.—Boston Transcript.

The faint-hearted are those who think only of feeding themselves.

Germans and War Talk

A startling light on the very real danger of war between Germany and Great Britain was seen during the recent tiff over Morocco when the British fleets were assembled in ports on the German Ocean, ready to strike or ward a blow, and the German navy kept to the open sea, not daring to enter any home port, for fear of being "bottled up." So the war-scare is evidently more than idle talk, and the war-lords stand ready for hostilities at the drop of the hat. In the midst of these alarms calm thinkers in both countries are asking what is to be gained by war. In England Norman Angell has branded war as "The Great Illusion," in his book and in newspaper articles. Whether consciously or unconsciously, many German publicists are adopting this principle, and railing against all that "rattling of the saber" which delights so many Pan-Germans. It is trade and wealth, and the safe and profitable distribution of industrial products, carried on without bloodshed and the assumption of serious administrative responsibilities, that should be the aim of governments, says Mr. Max von Brandt, ex-Ambassador to China, in the Deutsche Revue (Berlin). To quote his words:

"The Pan-German political bawlers and patriotic phrase-mongers take a cheap delight in appealing to the sword in speeches and newspaper articles. But the matter is a much more serious one to the head of the state, in whose hand the sword has been placed. It is his duty firmly and unhesitatingly to withstand the opinions and utterances that rage around him, to stick to justice, and to maintain it unwaveringly. What he has accomplished in this matter should win the recognition and gratitude of all. The foreign campaigns carried on by Rome were actually ruinous to the empire of the old Caesars; and the modern German Empire has really nothing to seek for in Morocco but trade and a right of way for its subjects; and the principle of right which it cherishes, and its good sharp sword, can guarantee these peaceful privileges to them."

This point is enlarged upon at some length by one of the keenest of German journalists, the Socialist Max Harden, who writes in the Zukunft (Berlin) that England and Germany should "get together" and come to a conclusion that not the acquisition of colonies

is a startling light on the very real danger of war, but the maintenance of the open door, should be the object of their agreement. Thus we read:

"How does England stand with regard to this vital question? She grants us the open door in the widest sense, as no other civilized Power has done—in her colonies and in all her spheres of influence. What vast advantages do German banks, trade, and industry derive from the territories under English power? Ask the German business man in England, India, South Africa, or elsewhere—everywhere you will hear what the tariff policy of England means to us in hard cash. How many regions has England first opened up through her political expansion, and then with no ill feeling, granted a free market to the German goods that have followed this growth?"

The business agreement proposed will be the best solution of the disarmament problem, declares the semi-official Koelnische Zeitung, whose authoritative pronouncement runs as follows:

"There has been much talk in the press of the need of coming to a business understanding with Great Britain, and to a compact, especially in colonial matters, which will render future disputes impossible. Such an agreement is to be the forerunner of an understanding on naval armaments in order to set bounds to the present international competition. At present the German has to overcome a natural reluctance before he can come to a friendly understanding with England, and yet, perhaps, that is the only way to dissipate the mistrust which poisons the relations between the two countries, for the increase in naval armaments on both sides must finally lead to the goal for which armaments are necessary, namely, war."

"In the end," concludes the Koelnische Zeitung (Berlin), "the German and English will agree with England that the only way to peace is to get together and come to a conclusion that not the acquisition of colonies

The Tell-Tale Blood Stain

The experts have pretty well established the complete individuality of the thumb-print. A still more subtle and, it is claimed quite as infallible, a mark is the blood stain, says the St. Louis Republic. It may not be so easy, however, to fill up a collection of blood stains of suspects for a practical rogues' gallery. With the perfection of methods, now in an advanced experimental stage, scientists will be able to run to earth criminals from the identification of blood from the merest spots and flecks left on the scene of crime by principal or victim.

Bloodhounds of the future will be found in chemical laboratories, where mild-eyed scientists are pursuing their awfully exact labors as auxiliaries of the arm of justice. Their results will be as rapid and many times more reliable than those of even the keen-nosed canines.

Discoveries made within the last year in this branch of scientific research are fairly sensational and form a fitting climax for the years of toil devoted to it. Hand in hand with the criminologist the blood specialist is drawing a net, which will more surely bring to punishment those who do murder upon their fellowmen.

A blotch of human blood, left on an axe handle, a door knob, or bit of raiment can be converted into a document of unanswerable evidence of guilt. First the scientist can demonstrate positively that the spot is human blood, and then by comparison identify the blood as that of a certain individual.

Another valuable but wholly unconscious aid in the great system is the cotton-tail rabbit and guinea-pig. These animals are not set on the trail of the murderer, but just as effectively assist in apprehending him by lending their bodies to the manufacture of serum used in tests.

Probably the leading authorities in this line of work is Prof. E. Friedberger, of the Berlin University, who has for years devoted his energies exclusively to research of blood and kindred analysis. It is Prof. Friedberger who predicts for the next few years perfection of a process for exact identification of individual human blood.

In the United States the work has been pushed by several scientists, chief among whom is Dr. R. B. H. Gradwohl, of St. Louis. Though still a young man, Dr. Gradwohl has worked with a number of the leading European specialists, and his original research in blood analysis and its practical application has caused favorable comment in this country and abroad.

For the identification of human blood the process seems apparently simple, though requiring extremely careful technique if satisfactory results are to be obtained. But the simplicity was only arrived at after years of experiment, and the expenditure of untold sums.

In addition to the specific results aimed at by the tireless investigations, numerous interesting facts were developed, many of which tend to support the theories of evolution and the descent of man, given by Darwin and other biologists of the last century.

The persistence of the chemical blood relationship between the various groups of animals serves to carry the investigator back into geological times, and work along these lines is still in its infancy. Scientists are convinced it will lead to valuable results in the problem of evolution.

After finding that human blood would give a certain reaction under given conditions, it was necessary to determine whether or not the blood of any other creature would act likewise. For a blood spot, on which as evidence the life of a man might hang, could possibly be that of an ox or dog, or bird.

So scientists set out to gather specimens of blood of animals from every section and part of the world. In this special work George H. F. Nuttall, of Cambridge University, took the leading part. Backed by the British Government, which gave him an unlimited expense account for his investigation, he gathered over 1,000 different kinds of bloods, all of which he subjected to the precipitation test.

Of all these the only ones showing a reaction like that of the human blood were specimens from certain rare apes, chimpanzees, orang-out-angs and gorillas.

In and about Missouri there are no wandering gorillas or apes to murder people, as in Edgar Allan Poe's famous tale, so that for all practical purposes the test for human blood is specific enough to be the final word in any court of justice.

Another valuable point is that neither age nor smallness of the spot to be examined can interfere with carrying the investigation to a successful and certain conclusion. As much human blood as could be dried on the edge of a pin can be as positively identified as though it were a whole bucketful.

To demonstrate that the age of a specimen counted nothing, and that time does not change the chemical action of human blood, spots on weapons in the museum of the Tower of London were subjected to the test and gave a perfect reaction, showing beyond cavil that they had been stained by the life fluid of man.

According to Dr. Gradwohl, the possibilities which these discoveries have opened are practically limitless. While their exact application is still somewhat visionary, just as is the future of aeroplanes and commercial navigation of the air, still what has already been done takes much from the realm of the improbable.

In Germany the principle has been put to commercial use in the detection of adulter-

ation of meat products. The day when horse and dog meat may be ground into sausage has passed. By aid of science German food inspectors can tell positively whether Fido and Dobbin help to fill sausage skins, or whether their contents are really good beef and pork. Had this discovery been available to the Chicago authorities a few years ago things in the case of Lutgart, whose wife was believed to have been minced in the sausage mill, might have been made much clearer, and justice considerably expedited.

The police all over the world have been confronted by numerous cases where, had they been able to positively identify blood spots, conviction of murderers would have been a comparatively simple matter. In numerous European cities, especially in Germany and France, laboratories for blood tests are soon to become a fixed adjunct to the prosecutor's department.

Prof. Friedberger, of Berlin, says in his belief it will be a matter of only a few years before the method of identifying individual blood will be brought to such perfection as to make all tests conclusive.

An important feature of the tests lies in that they are not really tests of blood, but of albumen. The reaction in the antiserum is produced by the albumen in human blood, or in that of animals, and not from any other constituent of the fluid.

Briefly, the method used is to inject a rabbit with human blood. From four to six injections are made into the veins of the rabbit, which is then left to pursue the even tenor of its way during several days, while the serum is forming in it.

At the end of a given time the rabbit is required to give up about a dozen thimblefuls of its blood, which are drawn from the ear and caught in a sterilized glass test tube. This is placed into a centrifugal apparatus and whirled around at an indescribably fast speed for a few minutes. The result of the centrifugal action is to separate the solid from the liquid parts of the blood, and the former are gathered at the bottom of the tube, leaving the serum as a sort of light, pinkish liquid at the top. This liquid is decanted and placed in a series of smaller tubes, diluted from 100 to 10,000 times.

The blood spot to be tested is prepared by dissolving it in a salt solution. This is introduced into smaller tubes containing the serum, and if it should really be human blood, a small white ring, distinct and peculiar in character, is formed at the surface of the antiserum. Technique with different authorities differs in details, but in effect the same general principles are applied, results being based upon the action of the two reagents, whatever may be the methods employed in bringing them together.

While the routine appears simple enough to the layman, it is in reality extremely complicated, and requires all the expertness and skill gathered in years of laboratory practice. The smallest error or inadvertency frequently negatives results.

The next step will consist in devising ways and means for applying blood identification to the actual operations of police usage, so that society at large may benefit from the labors of the men who have been pioneers in this branch of scientific research. Already numerous ways have been suggested, which contemplate using it as an adjunct to the Bertillon system now in use in all the leading cities of the Western world.

Experts who have gone into the matter predict that within the next decade blood samples, carefully classified and preserved, will form part of the data of detective bureaux, and play an important part in detecting certain kinds of crimes and criminals as measurements and photographs.

Each department will include at least one operative, trained to gather blood samples. In working upon murder cases where blood has been shed, strictest attention will be given to gathering this variety of evidence, so that the smallest speck of gore left on the trail of a murderer may prove as damaging testimony as a thumb print.

There is no likelihood that detective bureaux will own and operate their laboratories, but samples to be investigated will be turned over to specialists. The equipment and paraphernalia for this work represent an enormous outlay of money and labor.

CHILDREN SPOILED AT HOME

We are often told that this is the age of the child; certainly children were never more coddled or given more costly toys. In St. Louis twelve-year-old Thornton Howard, son of the president of the Commonwealth Steel Company, got for a Christmas present a \$30,000 playhouse—not a theatre, but a house to play in—which the newspapers describe as "a wonderland," says the Springfield Republican. It stands three stories high, and has a natatorium, a gymnasium, a machine shop, a sun parlor, a bowling alley, a billiard room, shower baths, a garage, and everything else that a boy could want or a fond parent would think of for him. The only thing not mentioned is a library—anybody can have books, but not everybody can have an automobile or a swimming pool 30 by 12 feet, lined with white brick and decorated with carved marble or a domical sun parlor made entirely of glass. We are told that Master Thornton is pleased and "expects to spend a great part of his time with his chums in the house." This shows a good spirit, yet it may be doubted whether he will get any more fun out of it

than the old-fashioned boy extracted from the old-fashioned play house constructed in the back yard or perhaps in an apple tree.

Certainly he is not likely to grow up with a just conception of what things cost. For the price of this "wonderland," which will soon come to seem no very wonderful thing, a public library adequate for a considerable city might be built. It could have been converted into a respectable college building or into a hospital that would save many lives. As a pleasure house for one boy, or even for his chums, it seems extravagant, not merely because the money might be employed more usefully, but because it is not unlikely to be a bad thing for the boy.

Turn, for illustration, to what happened on Christmas in Orange (N. J.) where another spoiled rich man's son and his chums drove recklessly through the streets in a costly high powered automobile. Exceeding the speed law, which to a certain class of rich malefactors is a joke, they ran down and injured a young woman. Instead of stopping to help and to carry her to a hospital they increased their speed. In their wild race to escape before the number could be taken they ran over and killed a boy.

So far was this from sobering them that they put on full speed, and when the machine was finally wrecked by skidding into a curb they ran off on foot, and when overtaken fought tooth and nail against arrest until they were subdued by force. Perhaps this boy and his chums were bad boys; perhaps if they had been poor they would have been robbing orchards or picking pockets to buy theatre tickets. Yet the chances are that wealth was the demoralizing thing; whatever the effect of poverty on crime may be, it is less disastrous than indulgence.

If the simple life is desirable for all, it is imperative for the children of rich men. These can offer their sons every advantage, but they ought to know that no luxury of mechanical toys or private tutors or automobiles, or foreign travel, or costly play house with marble swimming pools can make up for a training in vanity, self indulgence, idleness and disregard for the rights of others.

The extravagant outlay of well-to-do Americans on their children is a scandal to intelligent foreign observers, who contrast this empty luxury with the Spartan severity with which princes are trained. In an aristocracy pampering the young is carefully avoided; a plutocracy seems to rate money higher and children not so high. It has been explained that the American mother is responsible for this coddling, this haste to gratify every expensive craving for playthings or for pocket-money. But surely the American father, if his head is not altogether filled with business, ought to have something to say about it.

At worst, a boy who threatens to deteriorate can be packed off to a particularly plain and efficient school, where plutocratic pretensions are snubbed. No one thing has done so much for the upper classes of England; the "playground at Eton," to which Wellington ascribed the victory of Waterloo, has done much more than that for England. It is hard to bring up either a boy or a girl sensibly in a house where a great deal of money is being spent, and a luxurious American home is the worst of nurseries. But is a \$30,000 toy house the best of substitutes?

"HOTEL" FOR CONVICTS

An important step forward in the reform of our penal system is marked by the erection at Camp Hill, Parkhurst, just inside the eastern end of Parkhurst Forest, of the new prison for the treatment of habitual criminals whose reform will be attempted by means of indeterminate sentences, and a more humane treatment of those who show a disposition to return to the paths of virtue, even to the extent of monetary recompense for prison duty well and faithfully performed.

Band concerts and nature study lectures have under the Home Secretaryship of Mr. Winston Churchill, brightened the lot of the 700 odd prisoners in the old convict prison, hard by the new penal establishment, but this is a small concession compared with the delights of a daily social intercourse at meals and literary and other recreation which will be the pleasant experience of the prisoners in what has been described as the new prison hotel at Camp Hill, the first part of which is practically completed, and will be shortly ready for the first batch of fifty prisoners who are expected to take up their quarters there early in the new year.

Another still more humanizing feature of the new prison will be the fact that with their prison earnings the well behaved convicts will be allowed the use of a "dry" canteen, where they will be able to supplement their regulation fare with table dainties of various kinds, although they will not be allowed to indulge with pipe and glass in true canteen style. No money will change hands at the canteen, which will be conducted on the "I. O. U." system, and the cost of "purchases" will be deducted from the official gratuities earned by the canteen patrons.

In addition to the privilege of association at meals and recreation, etc., the prisoners will have some suggestion of home life in their cells, which are finished in bright colors and are splendidly lighted with quite large cottage sash windows of clear glass, which can be thrown up or pulled down at will by the occupant of the cell. There is, however, a steel grid outside to prevent escape.

Through some of these windows the convicts will be able to catch glimpses of the outside world and of the charming sylvan glades of the forest. Much of the prisoners' time will be occupied in the cultivation of extensive garden and farm lands, which are now

Unionists on Home Rule

Ulster's preparations for resisting Home Rule are going briskly forward, and indicate a temper in the great province of the North that will never submit to the measure Mr. Redmond is framing. Even if Ulster were left alone to fight Home Rule, she would not prove unequal to the task, but she will fight shoulder to shoulder with the Unionist party, whose policy on the question was laid down by Mr. Bonar Law in a recent speech to his constituents. He declared that there would be no shrinking from strong action on the part of Unionist members of the House of Commons to defeat one of the most ignoble conspiracies which has ever been formed against the liberties of free born men. The Unionist party will fight against Home Rule as they have never fought against any other measure introduced by the present Government, and in the face of this opposition and that of the loyalists in Ulster it is difficult to see how the bill can be passed in Parliament, or, if passed, how it can be imposed upon the North of Ireland.

Not Peace, But a Sword

Mr. Law said that many people were in favor of Home Rule because they were sick of the Irish question, and they thought that Home Rule would end it. It was the duty of the Unionists to show them that the adoption of the measure would be the beginning, not the end, of the Irish question. It would bring to Ireland and to England not peace, but a sword. It is because it would not settle the Irish question that it is being supported by men whose political existence depends on Ireland being kept in a state of turmoil. Mr. Law declared the Unionist policy with regard to Ireland to be the same as the Unionist policy with regard to England and Scotland. Mr. Redmond's policy was to give Ireland less industry and more politics, while the Unionist policy was to give Ireland more industry and less politics.

Nationalists Block Reform

Part of the Unionist policy with regard to Ireland was to complete the work it had begun in the Land Purchase Bill. There were difficulties in the way of carrying out this measure, but these difficulties were being magnified by the Nationalists, and they had been created largely because the British people had chosen a Mahdi or a Mullah as controller of their finances. Under Tariff Reform, the finances of England would be put once more on a sound basis, and there would be plenty of money for carrying out the Land Purchase Act. In further proof of the assertion that the Nationalists did not want Ireland contented and prosperous, Mr. Law cited

being cleared of trees and other forest growth in preparation for the new establishment.

The new prison will accommodate nearly 300 prisoners in five prison halls, four of them two storey buildings and the other of one storey only. There is a prisoner's canteen, about the size of a cottage room, and an attractive looking bakery and cook house, beautifully fitted with all the latest conveniences for attaining perfection in the culinary art. No epicurean convict need fear that his food will not be cooked to a nicety here. The two-storey prison blocks will each accommodate fifty prisoners whose "apartments" run along on either side of the central hall. At the end of each floor is the association hall, where the meals will be partaken of by the "boarders" en famille what time they discuss the weather and the hardships that have to be put up with by the criminal classes. The association rooms have very large windows and are remarkably well ventilated as well as lighted. The furniture for the new "hotel" is not by Maple or Waring and Galloway but will be supplied from Parkhurst, and has been made by the convicts themselves. The prison itself will be heated by a hot water apparatus the pipes of which run through the cells.—London Weekly Despatch.

YEGGS LEFT HIM RICHER

Safe-blowing is no longer either popular or profitable for the "yeggs" who tries to pull off a job in Wilmette.

This peculiar situation was shown when, following the visit of two "petermen" to the feed store of Frank Kuttan, 709 West Railroad avenue, Kuttan discovered he was a richer man than he before his safe was robbed.

The men obtained 50 cents in pennies and 90 cents in stamps. Kuttan acquired two \$5 horse blankets, which the "yeggs" thoughtlessly left behind them.

Kuttan attributes his luck to his thoughtfulness for the comfort of visiting safe blowers. Several days before a safe in a neighboring store was blown and ruined, while all the intruders got was 23 cents. Taking his cue from this, Kuttan hung a card on the door of his safe, which read:

"Dear Yegg—Don't waste your powder. The safe is unlocked. Help yourselves. You're welcome."

One night the yeggs broke into the store through a small rear window. They read the sign and opened the door. They took the pennies and stamps, and then, apparently not being used to such courtesy, and usually being obliged to use blankets to deaden the sound of the explosion, they left the store without taking their two blankets with them.

On a card was scribbled in pencil: "Thanks, old pal, fer your politeness, but no more Wilmette for us yeggs."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

the attitude of the party to the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, whose aim was to stimulate the farming industry in Ireland. Yet, only a few days ago, at the instigation of a prominent Nationalist, the Irish Board of Agriculture passed a resolution objecting to any money from the Development Fund being given to this society.

The Ulster Loyalists

Speaking of the loyal minority, Mr. Law said that it constituted, at the very lowest estimate, one-fourth the people of Ireland. This minority pays more than half the taxes, does more than half the trade of the country, and, from the point of view of character and everything that makes for strength, it represents at least the half of Ireland. To the majority in Ireland Home Rule would come as a doubtful blessing; to the loyal minority it would come as an intolerable curse. It was true that Mr. Redmond and other Nationalist leaders were full of benevolent promises to the Protestant minority, but there are no guarantees that the promises would be carried out. The Protestants of Ireland believed that their religious liberty would not be safe under Home Rule, and although Mr. Birrell had said the other day that the Irish loyalists had no more religion than billiard balls that meet in collision on the billiard table, this merely revealed his profound ignorance of the people of Ulster. They do not want any supremacy, religious or otherwise, over the Roman Catholic population of Ireland. They demand only equality, and they believe that under Home Rule they would not be given it. Certainly, if the majority chose to do so, it could impose disabilities of the gravest kind on the minority under Home Rule.

What Ulster Wants

Mr. Law spoke with eloquence of the men of Ulster. "They have sympathized with us in good times and bad, and in all our troubles. In their case there were no shouts of jubilation when the news came that our armies were defeated and our soldiers lying dead in the defence of the country. They sympathized in our sorrows; they shared in our triumphs. They have turned what was itself one of the most prosperous spots in the whole of the United Kingdom. They ask now that they should be given the same privileges, and nothing more, that are enjoyed by every man and woman in Great Britain. They ask only that they should enjoy these, and should be able to hand down to their children the heritage which they have received, the privilege of British citizenship and the protection of British law."—Toronto Mail and Empire.

CHAMPAGNE AND ELECTRICITY

The idea of using a wireless telegraphic station for a purpose of "aging" cognac or clarifying champagne is, at first thought, fantastic, but is being tried with success.

Many years ago chemists conceived the idea of utilizing the action of electric currents of high frequency in the perfumery industry, producing a kind of electrolysis, which, in a way as yet unexplained, unites and compounds the diverse essences that enter into the composition of a scent.

This phenomenon inspired some interesting experiments recently undertaken in France. An electric generator of high frequency is installed in the store rooms, ware rooms and wine vaults to send Hertzian waves all around the bottles. By this two widely different results are expected to be obtained—the aging of cognac and the drawing out of the deposit which the fermentation causes, which is expected to accumulate around the cork.

The apparatus used for the application of the Hertzian waves is kept a profound secret by the manufacturers.—London Chronicle.

JAIPUR

Jaipur, "the City of Victory," which Queen Mary visited the other day, is a city of the "Arabian Nights," with great streets flanked by rhabarb colored houses, a great palace towering above all. It is the capital of the great state of the same name, ruled by the chief of the famous Rachevaha clan of the Rajputs, descended from the greatest of the legendary heroes, Rawa, who in turn claimed the sun for his ancestor.

But the Queen has really gone to see the ancient capital of Jaipur, Amber, the view from which is magnificent. Days can be spent in wandering over the palace, a veritable fairy castle. Marble windows an inch thick are carved with delicate and fantastic designs, the ceilings are ablaze with gold and glass, and the halls have doors of burnished copper. The courts and the gardens, fragrant with the perfume of the orange and jasmine, are vast enough to lodge an army. The palace was abandoned in 1728, when the court of the prince was moved to the great new palace in Jaipur.

"Oh, love," sighed the sentimental lover, "I would these were the knightly days of old, that I might go forth and perform some brave deed to prove my love."

"But so you may, George," interrupted the girl. "Go forth and speak to father."

Neighbor—I s'pose your Bill's 'tillin' the 'rps with the hangels now?

Long-Suffering Widow—Not 'im. It's the hangels wiv the 'rps' neeb' 'is mark' Black and White.

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

TREVOR'S SIR RICHARD

One of the most interesting men whose acquaintance I have formed through fishing was little known outside a small circle of friends. He is no longer in the land of the living, and I am able to tell a portion of his story without restraint, and I do so because there is a good salmon in it. I was introduced to Upton Trevor on the platform of King's Cross, whence we departed by midnight express to the north. After the formal introduction he just passed the time of day, as one would say, and at first glance I reckoned him to be a quiet person—neither tall nor short, handsome nor ugly. In a traveling cap and ulster with turned-up collar, and in the imperfect lighting and confusion of the bustling scene at King's Cross on the nightly departure of an important train, you do not, of course, present a definite appearance in the matter of details. In due time we were landed at our destination at breakfast time, and learned what we had to expect.

We gathered that the season was finishing up on the whole satisfactorily. It had not been a good one, the rough weather of the spring and the prolonged drought that gave an unenviable distinction to the summer spoiling sport upon all salmon rivers affected by such drawbacks. The little fishing party that assembled according to annual custom at Breda Lodge had been possessing their souls in patience week after week in the fair autumn time, hoping on with pathetic perseverance that the back-end was not after all going to betray them, as it often has a trick of doing, through excess of water. The October record was the lowest of the present century, and November was little better. There were spates great and small, but of the kind that merely unsettles the fish. As they came up the salmon ran through the best of the fishings and were gone before they could be reckoned a steady asset for the anglers who had been so wistfully awaiting them. By general consent there were plenty of fish in the water at various times, but they were untrustworthy.

Upton Trevor interested me greatly, and by the end of the first day I had formed conclusions. He was, for example, a quiet humorist of a sort, a bit of a cynic charged with good nature, a listener rather than a talker, soundly informed upon a variety of subjects, a man of the world without an atom of worldliness, and suggestive of reserve force to probably any extent. He was also eccentric even for a fisherman. Here was a man worth knowing, and somehow we at once set up a mutual attraction. Of course we talked fishing without much delay, and I was now able to arrive at a more complete verdict about him. He confessed frankly that, while an ardent lover of the sport, he actually fished very little, preferring, as he said, to watch others and hear what they had to say. He held that the keen fisherman who pursued game with untiring fervor had no time for the calm observation and leisurely deductions which were essential to perfection, and instanced a clerical brother of his own who was so absorbed in his casting that he was not aware that for an hour he had been fishing in a severe thunderstorm. "You will think me a faddist, if you like," he continued, "and they laugh at me for certain whims. What, for instance, do you think of this: There are certain days in the year when I make it a tradition to try for a salmon, such as St. David's, Lady's Day, Easter, Ascension, Whitsuntide, St. Swin's, Lammas Day, Michaelmas, Hallowmas Eve, and Old Martinmas." "Ah!" I interposed, "and you could not mention a string of more ill-timed festivals for a salmon river." "Granted," said he, "and that is a reason for choosing them. But worse remains behind, and I am rather proud of my next whim. My fishing days are few and at considerable intervals, but I place at the head of my list the fly-which I land my first fish of the season. I always give it the first trial, and often use nothing else. One of these days you shall see my fishing diary, and you will then notice that I have had my Jock Scott year, Wilkinson year, and so on, and this year goes down as a Sir Richard year, for on St. David's Day I killed the only clean fish that was heard of during that week, and returned a couple of kelts with that very pattern."

"Then you don't believe in the hundred pattern business?" I asked. He took the joke and replied amiably: "No, I have a very simple plan. I choose my fly out of four. On the first fishing of the season I go down the pool with one, Jock Scott, two, Wilkinson, three, Blue Doctor, and four, Sir Richard, and so far scored best. In fifteen seasons that fly has been first with seven; Jock Scott and Wilkinson stand at four each, and Blue Doctor has failed utterly. I therefore have ruled the beggar out, and put Durham Ranger in its place." "The Sir Richard salmon fly is an old favorite of mine," I said, as we set out for our walk up the river to the trysting place where my boat was waiting. Trevor said he did not mean to fish, and forced me to declare my willingness that he should accompany me as odd man out. "I never go near a man with a rod without his wish," he added. "That is all right," I said. "But as to Sir Richard, I seldom see it in use nowadays, but always liked that combination of black and silver and the gallina hackle." "It's more than that," answered Trevor. "The bit of Indian crow for tippet and the touches of blue jay, and gold pheasant tail are the real points of the fly, in combination, of course, with the ostrich butt and black floss body girt with bold silver tinsel."

We agreed, and proceeded onwards to the Neb Rock, an outstanding natural platform in the stream reached by a natural jetty of shingle and small boulder. The boat lay in the slack water above it, and we always tried a cast from the rock before embarking.

A long fight confronted me with the salmon I hooked as soon as I had let out the full length, and had the fly in good working order. It was the real old head-and-tail rise that so many anglers hear and read about, but do not see.

The length of the fight is no warrant for a long-drawn story, and I will be as brief as is consistent with the circumstances. For quite a quarter of an hour I had the fish under firm and uneventful control. He played deep, and cruised pleasantly in and out, up and down, without rush or dash. At such period of development you have to be as solid as the rock you stand upon, and the muscular strain of the attitude is no fancy. After a while the fish stopped dead, jiggered most unpleasantly, seemed to rise upwards, and then suddenly set off at express speed across the river, taking off nearly the whole of my hundred yards of line, leaving, however, a margin of backing not yet demanded. I should think that forty or fifty yards had been recovered, when again came a prodigious dash across and still downwards, and then a stoppage. The line was taught, and nothing better than a dead weight at the end. Looking round, I noticed that Trevor had risen from the boulder upon which he had been throughout a smoking and silent spectator; he was posed like a pointer which had duty to do, and his eye being set outwards, I could not catch it.

It was no use waiting on the rock all day in the hope of any response to the manipulation that was permissible of the rod and line. The almost certainty was that the fish had escaped, and that I was hung up. The escape might have been achieved, or it might not; hung up was a staring fact. The case required decision, and "The boat, Archie!" I said with sonorous voice of command. I shall always believe that Archie wanted to say something at this crisis; yet he spoke not, just looked up at the clouds, and stood still. Fortunately, the conformation of the rock enabled me to descend without bringing the line awhirl, and Archie, ready and willing, knew how to support me, if haply I might keep rod upheld and line taught during the descent. On the little causeway between rock and sward Trevor stepped forward and put his strong arm round my shoulder, what time Archie made ready the boat and brought it round to the lower side, where I was all clear. It need not be said that I was too absorbed in my fight to think of Archie, Trevor, or boat. Oh, the delirium of that tension, for I had somehow decided that there was a chance still, and to the excitement of the fight had supervened, and with it mingled, an ecstasy of hope.

The boat grated on the shingle; Archie on the one side and Trevor on the other sustained my trembling limbs; and, without relaxing my grim control of the position, I was at last not only in the boat, but seated. The few minutes which Archie required to hold and guide the boat as the precious breathing time, and as we approached the solution of the problem, one way or another, I was normally calm and steady. There would be now about twenty yards left to winch in. I drew the line right and left, to find an ever and obstinate fixedness. I was aware that Archie was watching my every movement, and by a turn of the head up stream he understood that I wished him to let me have the line straight down from my standpoint. How cleverly he did it! What a treasure of a man!

Now I was free to lift the rod and try again the gentle pressure right and left, and presently (for the boat was held in the exact position with mastery skill) I felt something. It was a frivolous thought that such an awful moment, I admit; but what I did think was, "Why, it's the twiddling of a minnow!" The rod was raised to the uttermost, and the point brought round to what must have been the lucky side, and soon there was no mistake in the decided, if faint, struggling of a hooked fish. I ventured on additional firmness, and, as if the fish was as joyful as I, the line answered to the reel, and the captive was raised free from its imprisonment. Helter skelter it went, down stream this time, and we had only to follow in the boat, and take our opportunity for the finale. That danger past and done with, a cloud of fear came over my exhilaration, lest the hold of the hook had been worn away. But it all happened well, and they helped me out of the boat with the fish on safely so far, stood by to catch me if I fell while staggering backwards in the field to play the game to a finish, and in due time Archie had the fish in the net and literally grassed. I lowered myself unceremoniously to the ground, and made a sign. With men like those a sign under the conditions meant one thing, and one only—not symbolism, not anything but—the flask. By the time my breath had been recovered from the exhaustion (and the whiskey) the two on-lookers were weighing the fish, having extracted Sir Richard and knocked the salmon on the head. "Thirty-five pounds," said Archie, with the spring balance lifted a level with his eyes. "No, thirty-five pounds six ounces," declared Trevor, who examined the machine. At that juncture I was, I fear, more interested in Sir Richard than in that noble, broad-sided, silver-sheened female salmon, and found, as in truth I expected, a bit

of touch, leathery, moss-like substance attached to the point of the hook. The evidence was, to my mind, overwhelming. The hook point had passed clean through the side of the mouth and been caught in a submerged rock, to which the salmon had been closely tethered, till I, favored by marvelous fortune, was permitted to hie to the rescue.

Trevor was a man of moods and he seemed to have plunged headlong into one of them during our walk down the path to the luncheon, but Archie had been profuse in his congratulations and expressions of pleasure. Trevor it is true nodded approval at these though with what struck me as a sad smile and a curious far off look. The only remark he made was, "Well, we don't worry you, old chap."

"You did not," I replied. "You and Archie have paid me the finest compliment a fisherman could have." I remembered then that neither had spoken or interfered during the contest, and now that I perceived the kindly consideration which inspired this most eloquent silence, I was moved and grateful indeed.

There was much excited and kindly talk about my fish that night at the Lodge, and I had to leave southwards next day. Over our pre-breakfast pipes out of doors in the morning, and towards the end of our chat Trevor said: "Well, we shant forget Sir Richard, eh? Do please hunt me up when you are in town. Will you, I have something to show you." I agreed. As a matter of fact, we made an engagement there and then entered by both in note book. I was to dine with him at his club, and we were to finish the evening at his rooms on Christmas Eve; and all this happened with mutual satisfaction.

The something which Trevor had to show me was verily a surprise. The study into which we went to smoke was in darkness but for the fire burning in the grate, but that was sufficient to light us into our chairs. "Just a minute," said Trevor, "and I'll turn up the lights." I took the cigar he proffered

and as the river was good he did not concern himself greatly about minor matters. He had in fact some business with the host, and there was fishing. That was enough explanation for his visit. After a long interview with the sick man he walked out in the afternoon to survey the stream, and beheld his beautiful hostess, with whom he had scarcely exchanged half a dozen sentences, engaged in an unashamed altercation with a man standing at a half beached boat. She was in a terrible rage, and as Trevor advanced, snatched up a gaff and belabored her man over the head and shoulders with ungovernable fury. The gillie walked suddenly away. Trevor politely asked the lady if he could be of any assistance; she explained that her boatman had taken offence at her complaints of his stupidity, rowed the boat ashore, and refused to serve her any longer. Trevor soothed her, and persuaded her to allow him to be her boatman for the remainder of the day. What happened in the fishing I will allow him to narrate in his own words; other matters need only be indicated. Trevor and that lady fell very fatally in love that day. They so remained till the husband died and for the few months during which the widow survived. It was painfully tragic. She was killed in a railway accident on a journey to London to complete arrangements for their journey to Paris and private wedding there in the course of the same week.

"My wonderment and sadness that day at Breda," he explained, "was due to this astonishing circumstance. In all its essential features the incidents of your catching the salmon in my presence, were identical with what happened with us on that afternoon when I played gillie. There was no Neb Rock however. The fly used was Sir Richard, the fish got hung up round a rock, it was released by the same method as that which you employed, only with me at the oars instead of Archie, and the salmon was of the precise weight. That is not the least remarkable of the coincidences. You may remember I corrected Archie in giving your fish at 35 lbs.,



Winter Sport in Western Canada—Trolling for Grilse.

and settled down in comfort. With the click of the switch a bright illumination filled the room, and seemed to strike direct upon a handsomely framed cast of a fine salmon over the mantelpiece. It was apparently my own fish, though not quite so big perhaps as I saw from my chair. In shape, in the smallness of the head, and in its depth it was identically the same. I looked the astonishment I did not state.

"No," he said gravely. "It isn't your fish and it isn't mine, but there is such an astonishing coincidence in which you seem to play a part that I feel constrained to give you a glimpse into my past. I am going to tell you things that have never passed my lips, and they must be your secret, as long as I live, at any rate. I shall not weary you now, for I shall only say what concerns that salmon. Did you notice that day at Breda Lodge how amazed I seemed when you caught your fish?" "I did not notice that," I rejoined. "I did notice a mood of seriousness, shall I say wonderment, and perhaps sadness, during our walk to the hut."

"Wonderment, seriousness, sadness? Yes, that is really after all how to describe it, only it was not so much mood as painful memory, and it was you that made it burn up like the flame of yonder logs, all unconsciously, of course. This is how fate takes you aback sometimes." I begged him not to court distress by any further reference, but he insisted that my accidental association with the matter rendered it a necessary duty to himself. A portion only of his story will serve, and even in that outline since there are those still living who have to be thought of.

Trevor was one of a party at a country house where the master was a confirmed invalid, and the mistress a beautiful, imperious woman whose temper was notorious. She was an accomplished salmon fisher, taciturn and cold as a hostess, and a terror to dependents. It was a duty visit on Trevor's part,

and how carefully I verified the additional ounces, for I felt that it must be so, and so it was. The material difference in the details was in the actual landing of our fish. In our case the frayed gut broke as I was slipping the net under the salmon, and as it floundered on the shallows I fell bodily upon it as it lay under the net, and brought it ashore like a child in arms. That (pointing to the case) is the cast done by Malloch, and you will notice the Sir Richard and the loop of frayed cast suspended in the corner. As I remarked just now, old chap, Fate takes us aback sometimes. Have another cigar; and a Merry Christmas to ye."—Red Spinner in Field.

AN ADVENTURE WITH WOLVES IN LITHUANIA

The following is an abbreviated translation from the Svenska Jagare Forbundet Tidsskrift of an account by a correspondent of an adventure which he had with wolves when travelling to Suvalki in Russian Lithuania: "It was a bright, frosty winter day, the snow lay deep, but the going was excellent, and the mail sleigh, in spite of its heavy weight, glided forward at great speed, a troika with three Poles in it following behind. Towards sunset we emerged from the dark pine woods upon the steppe, which stretched away in front of us as far as the eye could reach. Soon the stars made their appearance, and the moon rose. It was bitterly cold and the snow crackled beneath the runners. The horses' breath rose in the air like thick smoke. The songs and shouts of the Poles died away, and profound silence reigned.

"Suddenly one of the horses whinnied, then another, and a third snied violently, uttering at the same time that terrible cry which the horse is capable only when he is

in extreme fear or distress. In order to keep them together the driver had to exercise his utmost strength, and I unfastened the gun which was bound to my trunk. Looking out I saw, by the light of the moon the shadow of an animal about the size of a dog flitting over the frozen surface of a marshy pool which lay some twenty paces from us on one side of the road. No animal can travel more silently than a wolf when in search of prey, and none can attack so suddenly and unexpectedly. I was slowly raising my gun when a second wolf rose immediately in front of the horses with erect crest and green phosphorescent eyes. At the same time points of light appeared all over the mere, and the howling of wolves rang out over the wastes.

"A shot was fired; revolver in hand, Lesceck, one of the Poles, stood on the driving seat of the troika. Then from the mail sleigh I discharged both barrels of my gun, and a savage howl announced that they had taken effect; two of the most daring of our assailants lay rolling in the snow. The three Poles kept firing furiously, although the attack of the wolves was directed more against our sleigh, probably because it was drawn by double the number of horses. Our driver had no other weapon than his loaded whip, but with it he dealt tremendous blows. The horses struggled madly, and tried with all their strength to break the harness. At each shot from my gun the wolves scattered, but only to collect again immediately and renew their attack on the horses. Before us their eyes gleamed everywhere, and the boldest had already torn the throats of our two leaders, when suddenly there arose a wild yell behind us. The three Poles were rolling in the snow by the side of their overturned sleigh. Lesceck's badly driven horses had in their terror smashed the harness, and were careening wildly over the snow covered steppe pursued by some of the wolves. They were soon pulled down, and in the stillness of the night their death screams were terrible while the Poles wallowed about in the snow, shouting, weeping and lamenting by turns. Their situation was indeed sufficiently serious, for only Lesceck had sufficient presence of mind to seek shelter beneath the sleigh, and the mail driver and I, surrounded by wolves, could afford them no help. I looked upon them as doomed, and felt sure that we should quickly share their fate.

"Suddenly our pursuers disappeared, and, although bleeding badly, the horses became gradually calmer; the gleaming eyes of the wolves were seen only here and there on the steppe. A shot rang out, then a volley, succeeded by yells of pain. A dozen dead wolves lay on the ground, and two huge beasts actually expired beneath the hoofs of the horses as our rescuers came up, their sleigh bills tinkling briskly. It was a landed proprietor with his servants whose solitary farm lay only a couple of versts from where we had been attacked. None of us were dangerously wounded. The wolves had treated the Poles worst, for their clothes were nearly torn from their bodies; they were bitten too, but not seriously. The following morning our host, Herr Stanski, came across the skeletons of the three troika horses scarcely half a verst from the scene of our struggle. The poor creatures were still bound together with the harness." G. L.

Some Trolling Hints

It is always well when trolling to avoid the use of longer line than is absolutely necessary for good fishing; if a canoe is used you may use a shorter line than when trolling from the average row boat—the canoe, if skillfully paddled creates far less disturbance in the water. Have your paddler or oarsman maintain an even pace just fast enough to keep the bait playing along nicely at the proper depth.

The course of the boat should never be changed abruptly as this causes the bait to hunt bottom at once; rather make the turns in a wide semi-circle. The landing net should be used by the oarsman who, also, when a fish is struck should as soon as possible work the boat into deep water, at the same time handling the craft that the angler may be handicapped for room in the boat.

In trolling with a canoe, the man at the oars should be wise and serious, and go it alone, with a little help.

James, Roger, and William
showed together pictures of
the grand day—August 10, 1900.

SUNDAY, January 28, 1912

A PAGE for WOMEN

Byron says: "Dead scandals form good subjects for dissection."

It is absolute nonsense to say, as was recently said in a witness box, that it is bad for women to be talked about; for where would all our professional beauties, great singers, charming actresses and other delightful examples of "le beau sexe" be if they had not been talked about? Why, nowhere—or buried in some dreary suburb—which is worse than nowhere! Famous women and infamous women alike are talked about. It is the penalty of their virtue or their vice. One cannot even lay it down as an axiom that it depends on the way in which a woman is talked about whether it is bad for her or not; for we all know that the best and purest of women have been libelled and defamed, just as the lowest of their sex have been whitewashed and excused. Public opinion is nothing and less than nothing for it is generally in the wrong, being founded on ignorance, suppression of facts and falsehood. In "The Picture of Dorian Gray," Lord Henry Wotton declares, "there is only one thing in the world worse than being talked about, and that is not being talked about." I am inclined to think that there is a good deal of truth in that epigrammatic remark. If any of my readers pause and consider a moment they could think of quite a lot of politicians, prelates, preachers, generals, admirals, artists, actors and id genus omne who would have had to remain in the back seats of the theatre if they had not managed to get themselves talked about. People who are possessed of strong individuality will always be talked about. They are not nonentities; they are personalities, therefore interesting to the world at large. The world may approve or disapprove, but it will wag its tongue all the same. So many people seem cut after the same fashion that there is positively nothing interesting about them. Anyone who is original, whether consciously so or unconsciously must necessarily attract more attention than would a commonplace person, matter of fact ordinary conventional and of a familiar type. Everyone may be vastly different on fond, but exteriorly they may all appear to be cast in the same mould. They have the same ways, the same habits, opinions, failings, manner, speech and actions. We always know what they will do, and we always know what they will say. Then somebody comes along in the way of a surprise packet. He, or she, is or seems original. Of course we know nobody can be original. Everything that is new is not true, and everything that is true is not new; but we like to imagine what we call "originality." Any deviation from the pattern is welcomed as a relief from monotony—but the deviation has to suffer for its welcome—it is bound to be talked about! To quote Lord Henry Wotton once more: "I never take any notice of what common people say—and I never interfere with what charming people do. If a personality fascinates me whatever the personality chooses to do is absolutely delightful to me." I agree with the first part of this philosophy; common people of the low minded, back-biting order are no more to us than the dust beneath our feet—they are non-existent as far as we are concerned; we need not take into consideration anything that is said or done by them as long as they do not bring themselves under the law. But with respect to the statement that if a personality pleases one whatever the personality chooses to do is delightful I cannot agree. One might find people particularly charming and yet not approve of their actions. One would not of course dream of interfering. Their business is their own not ours. One may look with a lenient eye on the little weaknesses of those one loves, but that is not to say that one must necessarily find those little weaknesses or misdemeanors "whatever the personality chooses to do is delightful. And we are not always more lenient to those who are dear to us than we are to those to whom we are indifferent; nay, we are usually less lenient I fancy because we care too much. If chattering newsmongers and imbecile loafers can find nothing better to do than talk, why let them talk! Always remember too, that "be thou chaste as ice and pure as snow thou shalt not escape calumny."

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

My Best Friend—Have you ever been buried in the country long enough to realize the necessity for taking a good survey of the trend of millinery now and again? Have you ever come up to London feeling quite smart and nice, and had the whole of your vanity shattered at one fell swoop by a cruel revelation as to the pre-historic nature of your hat? It is a distinctly abasing occurrence, and you feel an enraged dislike for all the well dressed community until a brilliant and sympathetic milliner has not only sold you a chef-d'œuvre but shown you how to wear it. That is the whole point—the wearing of the hat.

Not long ago I sent a hat to India, a brilliant blue satin hat, like unto a kingfisher when he flashes into the sunshine. The brim turned sheer up from the face, and was cut with squared corners; a hat that savored of Napoleonic field marshals. Over the brim and out to the left hand side hung a huge straight ostrich feather, a shade paler in tone, and in one corner, where the front and back square flaps of the brim met, was tucked a tiny bunch of almost cherry red roses. Now I can just imagine that hat jammed down upon a respectable British matron sort of coiffure or

poised high upon a much padded hair dressing, such as we thought smart about three years ago. It would have been a pretty hat, of course, but it might have looked unutterably ridiculous! As it is I feel sure it is worn upon softly coiled hair, that it has a slight "list" upon the port side, and that a strand of the bright golden brown hair of the wearer is coaxed down so as to impart a beneficent influence. Take any hat you like to name, such as a ruffled velvet toque. One woman will put it on so decorously that she will look like Miss Prue and Miss Prim rolled into one. Everybody will think what a dull hat it is, and yet that identical shape when it has had one bit of the velvet tweaked up upon one side, and a second bit enticed into a kink over the left side of the forehead will complete the toilet of another wearer so charmingly that within half an hour the milliner's name will be required by half a dozen other women.

Some of the hats of the hour are more hideous than anything I ever remember to have seen. A pointed chimney-pot of green duck feather, for example, lined so appropriately with a quilling of lace, comes to memory as a terrible example, or a steeple of red and black striped ribbon looking like a "novelty" at a bad bazaar is another. Who could possibly admire such perverted taste? Literally there are hats to suit everybody nowadays, both small, medium, and large hats. It is easier to buy a cheap hat than it ever was, and it is easier to find a private milliner who will fit a hat to you, instead of you to a hat, than in any previous time.

The hair now is dressed in most cases without any pads though scanty hair demands a pincurl or a "wavelet" to make it fulfil its duty properly. The coils are smooth and flat and are held down by shell pins. The cluster of Greek curls remains, and is very becoming and even necessary to those who have flat backs to their heads!

Naturally enough millinery and hairdressing fashions grow hand in hand; they must of necessity do so, and then it follows that if people will insist upon doing their hair in a departed style they must have a hat made to match. For no modern chapeau is made for the over bolstered head.

The other day I went with a friend to buy a hat, and while we were sitting there a lady came into see what she could buy. She looked extremely nice in a folded velvet toque with a couple of feathers at the side, but exclaimed with much asperity that she would not wear any hat that smothered her. In vain the milliner attempted her persuasions that a bandeau would spoil the style. The lady persisted in having the head reduced in size till it finally perched upon her head like a sparrow on a twig, and she went away firmly convinced that her opinion was worth three, or perhaps more, of that of the milliner.

Directoire bands are still worn very much in the evening, and it is said that caps of Louis XV. and Louis XVI. persuasion are being tried tentatively in Paris. I always thought and still think that mobs of all sorts are apt to be dowdy, and the queer caps of Queen Anne's reign too must have made young women look like old ones. At present "bands" have it all their own way, though one sees a good many jewelled turbans. I only admire those that are sufficiently transparent to show the hair, and they demand a clever adjustment, or they are very trying additions to the toilet.

All the brides are wearing the veil close to the head, and small coronets and wreathlets to hold it in position, made of myrtle and orange flower. The best plan is to have a circle for the front with a few petals raised in the immediate centre, and a second narrow strip to gather the veil together at the back. There is always a perennial discussion as to whether tulle veils or lace ones are the more becoming, and while I love the heavy substance of the lace I own to a predilection for tulle, always supposing that the hem is sufficiently weighted by floss silk embroidery to keep it from blowing about.

SOCIAL SNARES

Concerning Invitations

It is inevitable that situations occasionally arise where the ordinary hard and fast rules of etiquette do not seem to apply; at least they do not assist one in deciding what to do when circumstances are exceptional. This of course is where tact and savoir faire come in, and that social instinct which some people have in so marked a degree, while others have it not at all. These difficulties, especially in the matter of invitations, form not infrequently the subject of many of the letters which I receive from correspondents. Thus, two ladies meet more or less frequently at mutual friends' houses; they have not exchanged calls, but one asks the other to her house. This of course constantly happens in the matter of Bridge invitations; indeed it is no doubt due to the free and easy intercourse between Bridge players that such informal invitations became possible, for not so many years ago such a thing was unheard of. Now however they are no longer looked upon as a breach of etiquette, though it is obvious that such advances should come from the more important of the two ladies when their social position is equal; the one who comes forward with her invitation should be sure of her ground for a refusal might create an awkwardness and even nip the friendship in the bud. Again, a lady goes out call for the first time on a newcomer in the



SOME AFTERNOON GOWNS

To the left is a wine-colored thick satin gown, with ninon forming part of the bodice and the upper portion of the skirt. The centre gown of black satin is trimmed with silk fringe and has a touch of colored embroidery in the immediate front. To the right is a bright blue cashmere de soie, with black satin sash and silk embroidery as trimming.

neighborhood. She finds the latter out, leaves her cards and the next day sends an invitation to a garden party she is giving the following week. Here again is a lack of formality which the last generation would have thought decidedly incorrect, but in which we with our practical minds at once see the sense! The hostess is giving this party, very possibly her only big party of the season, and she wishes to ask the new arrivals. If she waits until they return her call it may be too late, and the great day may have come and gone. So she decides to waive ceremony and send invitations at once, and in the majority of cases the invitation is understood and accepted in the spirit in which it is sent. In this connection a difficulty is often felt by the guests, as to when and how they should return the call. They have had no time to do so before the invitation arrived; should they consider that going to the party is returning the call? In answer to this I should say that it depends to a certain degree on circumstances. If the givers of the party live a long way off, then cards might be left on the same day, as in all probability other people will do the same thing. If distance is no obstacle the call might be made either before the party comes off or a few days subsequent to it, but in any case it is advisable that cards should be left so that it may be made clear that the call was returned. Another instance of a somewhat knotty point in the matter of an invitation came to my knowledge the other day. A restaurant dinner was given by the A's; on the morning of the dinner party they heard from one of their guests that the latter's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. B. were coming that day to London, so they wired to the B's hotel inviting them to join the party. Through some mistake the B's only received the wire as they were finishing dinner preparatory to going to the play they had specially come to town to see. Instead of telephoning at once and declining the invitation they thought it would show the appreciation of their hosts' kindness if they went for a short while rather than not at all. When they arrived however, being rather late, they were hurried into the dining room, and it was some little time before they could explain the situation. When their hostess grasped the fact that they must go on almost at once to their theatre she was far from pleased, as their departure left gaps at the table; in fact she was much more put out than if they had not come at all. And really they had only themselves to blame as their action, though well meant,

was ill-advised and showed a decided lack of social acumen.

GOOD PLAIN COOKING

V.—Homely Sauces

Sauces have a common foundation of roux which means a mixture of butter and flour. Occasionally this rule is departed from, and the thickening is made of arrowroot, cornflour or barley flour, and unmixed with butter. It is stirred into a thin paste with milk or water and added to the liquid composing the sauce. In invalid cookery the butter may be left out and its place taken by cream.

A cook who can make a good sauce shows her ability to master the details of her profession, for although a sauce does not cover up the defects of inferior meat or sweets, yet the best materials will suffer from a poor or ill-made sauce. Sauce gives just that piquancy which makes a good, wholesome dish interesting and saves plain cookery from being monotonous in flavor.

If once the proportions are learnt, the great difficulty in sauce making is over. All that is required is care in cooking and judgment in flavor and seasoning. For a brown sauce a brown roux is essential, and for a white sauce a white roux, and the roux is made by cooking together equal quantities of butter and flour, allowing the mixture to become brown or keeping it colorless by stirring to much heat. When the roux is made, the liquor required for the sauce can be added by degrees. Half a pint to every ounce of flour will be sufficient to make a sauce thick enough for covering meat or pudding. Three-quarters of a pint of liquor will make a sauce thick enough to make a surround for an entree or to serve in a sauce boat, and a further addition of liquor will thin the sauce for gravy.

The roux should be composed of fresh butter and the finest flour. If salt butter should be used the quantity of salt with which the sauce is seasoned must be diminished. On the other hand if household flour is made use of, the quantity must be slightly increased, as common flour requires less moisture. On no account should any butter substitute be used for sauce, nor should any attempt be made to make up the quantity of butter with lard or fat of any kind.

The liquor which is stirred with the roux should be hot when added. A cold sauce will be obtained and the roux will be smoother. Although sauce should be made before using it should be

the making. Particles of flour not thoroughly mixed with the liquor tend to make the proportions of a sauce. The roux should be made in a strong saucepan—not enamel—and carefully watched and stirred. Stirring the butter and flour together over heat ensures the cooking and bursting of the grains of flour, and prevents lumps forming in the sauce.

Now that the foundation of a plain sauce has been explained, the directions for making the different kinds of sauces are simple.

For a plain brown sauce the recipe would be: One ounce of butter and one ounce of flour cooked together till brown. Add by degrees, and stirring all the while, half a pint of hot, well flavored stock. When smooth and free from lumps add seasoning. Simmer about ten minutes, skimming occasionally and strain for use. A squeeze of lemon juice, half a glass of marsala, and to give a piquancy, about twenty drops of tarragon vinegar may be added. But the stock with which the sauce is made must be good and well flavored with vegetables.

For tomato sauce cook half a pound of tomatoes with half an ounce of butter and two ounces of ham until the tomatoes are soft and pulpy. Add two sprigs of thyme and one ounce of marjoram and a bay leaf. Tie these together. Add a brown roux made with one ounce each of butter and flour and half a pint of stock. Season and give a zest to the sauce with a squeeze of lemon juice. Boil up, simmer five minutes skimming occasionally strain and serve.

For a white sauce, use either white stock, i.e., stock that is made by boiling a piece of veal broth from a neck of mutton, freed from grease, or the water in which a fowl has been boiled. If the stock is unflavored by vegetable prepare and cut up a small carrot, half a small turnip, an onion, and two sticks of celery. Cook them for half an hour in the stock, seasoning it with salt and about ten pepper-corns.

If no stock is available, cook the vegetables in milk instead but in all cases strain the liquor through a fine strainer and use it hot.

Make a white roux. Add by degrees the hot stock according to the preparations directed and simmer about ten minutes until the sauce looks bright and smooth. The white sauce is then ready to convert into parsley, caper, anchovy sauce, etc., or it may be used as a foundation for a pudding sauce.

Parsley sauce is the addition of finely chopped parsley to a well seasoned white sauce, with the addition of a few drops of lemon juice. The parsley must be well washed and drained, partly chopped and then folded in the corner of a clean cloth and squeezed in cold water. Dipping the parsley in water when half chopped removes the loose green coloring matter which would tinge the white sauce. Capers should be cut in halves and added to white sauce in the proportions of a dessert-spoonful to half a pint of sauce. Add half a teaspoonful of white wine vinegar, and season with salt and cayenne pepper.

FORGIVENESS

"The little hearts that know not how to forgive." Tennyson's "Maud."

There are even in this ultra broad minded age people who cannot or know not how to forgive. These people are not by any means always perfect themselves, but they are as hard as iron wherever anyone else's faults are concerned. "To err is human—to forgive Divine"—perhaps that is the secret of it, the clue to the peculiar fact that, as a rule, the most imperfect people are hardest upon their fellow humans. All of us are human enough to err; to do and say a multitude of foolish and thoughtless things; from which however although we may be sorry afterwards for them we manage very comfortably to absolve ourselves! We are all of us human enough also to be able to discern very clearly the faults of others, and to strongly condemn them. Not the least uncharitable are a large number of people who profess a great tendency towards some or other religion. While it is not our desire to go deeply into the question of serious matters it is worth while to reflect sometimes upon the little things which after all count so much in the balance of life. There are some people who will bear a real grudge for quite a small offence for an abnormally long time; and there are so many people too who seem to be perpetually looking out for slights and taking offence at nothing. Real feuds have grown out of these small beginnings, and if one really analyzes the matter one finds it often a question of stubbornness and unwillingness to go even half way towards reconciliation. There is nothing more undignified than squabbling and perpetual bickering and dissension either in public or in one's private life. There is nothing harder to bear than a long sustained feud, when a few words would clear up the matter once and for all. Many of us are forced in self-defence to take up arms at times, and the only way to deal with some people is by doing so. Everyone wants to be forgiven, but few are willing to forgive.

On no occasion should any attempt be made to make up the quantity of butter with lard or fat of any kind. The liquor which is stirred with the roux should be hot when added. A cold sauce will be obtained and the roux will be smoother. Although sauce should be made before using it should be

Things Theatrical.

The Choral Society

The outstanding feature of the coming week's musical fixtures, from a local standpoint, will be the Choral Society's concert on Wednesday evening at the Victoria Theatre. For this, their fourth concert, and the first of the present season, the society has prepared a programme of unusual excellence, very varied and containing a series of musical gems. As an extra attraction, the society has engaged Miss Maude Scruby, A.R.C.M., L.R.A.M., solo violinist, for two numbers. This lady comes very highly re-



Gideon Hicks, Conductor

commended and will be an undoubted acquisition. Her repertoire is very extensive, and the society promises that Miss Scruby will delight lovers of the cello.

The concert is under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Paterson, the Hon. Richard McBride and Mrs. McBride, and His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Beckwith.

The following programme will be rendered:

1. "By Babylon's Wave".....Gounod
Mr. E. Parsons, organ, Miss Miles
Mrs. E. Parsons, organ.
2. Part Songs.....Mendelssohn
(a) "In the Woods."
(b) "Oh, Fly With Me."
(c) "One Night There Came."
(d) "Over Their Graves."
3. Mrs. Gideon Hicks—Solo contralto.
(a) "The Angelus".....Sir E. Elgar
(b) "Happy and Blest Are They"
.....Mendelssohn
(From "St. Paul")
- (Accompanied by Miss Scruby,
violinist; Mr. E. Parsons, or-
gan, Miss Miles, A.R.C.M., piano.)
5. Violin Solo—Miss M. Scruby,
A.R.C.M.
6. Ladies' Part Song—
"Thy Singing Birds".....Sir E. Elgar
7. (a) "Out Upon It".....Sir C.H.H. Parry
(b) "Kitty of Coleraine".....Lloyd
8. Mrs. D. C. Reid—Solo soprano.
9. Part Songs.....Mendelssohn
(a) "First Day of Spring."
(b) "Primrose."
(c) "Celebration of Spring."
(d) "The Lark's Song."
10. Solo violinist—Miss M. Scruby,
A.R.C.M.
11. "Scots Wha Hae."
God Save the King.

Full books of words will be provided for each person attending, and the society will use their sounding roof and thus ensure the audience the best acoustic results possible in the Victoria Theatre.

Carriages may be ordered for 10.30.

"The Bookman" says of Rex Beach, author of "The Barrier": Born in Michigan, Rex Beach went to college in Florida, then published his first book in New York. He was nineteen when he went to Alaska, about twenty-five when he came back. In those six years he saw practically everything there was to be seen in the mining countries, and not only with his size and strength held his own, but with his humorous good temper has won extensive popularity.

Mr. Beach's energy is as versatile as it is effective. Though still in his twenties, he is vice-president of a big Chicago construction and manufacturing company, secretary of the Chicago Athletic Association, winner

of the one-mile handicap swimming race at last year's games in St. Louis, and a holder of other athletic records.

His "Barrier" is considered his masterpiece, and the stage version of the book as the most accurate exponent of the life in Alaska ever presented upon the American stage. This excellent play, direct from the conquests of the cities of the East, will appear in this city at the Victoria Theatre, on Tuesday, January 30.

John McCormack, the foremost living Irish tenor, was born twenty-six years ago. His father and mother, who have brought up successfully a large family, are still living at Athlone, Ireland, the birthplace of their most distinguished son. Last summer they welcomed him home with open arms when he returned after his operatic triumphs in New York.

Mr. McCormack attended a parochial school and college in Ireland with the intention of becoming a priest. But being gifted with a voice that found natural expression in the sweet songs of the Emerald Isles, he soon gained a local reputation as a vocalist. A year after he left college he won a gold medal for singing. Thereupon he changed his mind about becoming a priest and decided to win honors on the lyric stage.

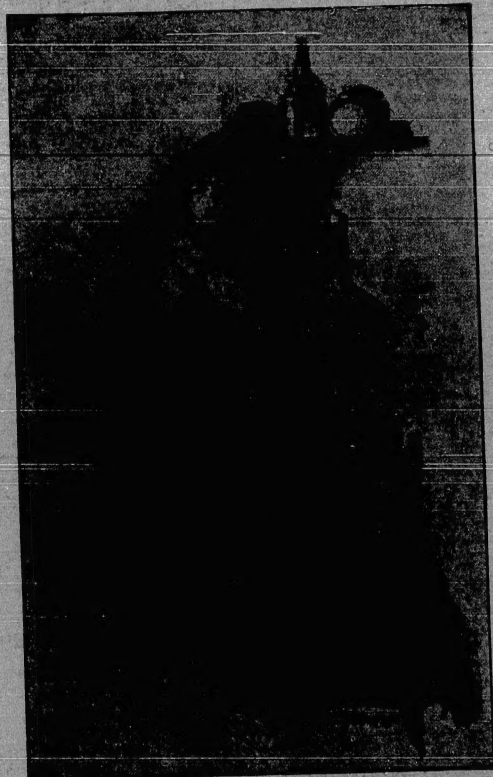
He went to London and there sang ballads, making enough money to take a thorough course in vocal. With high hopes he went from London to Milan, and there studied under Sabatini. His debut in opera took place in Covent Garden, London, in October, 1907, when he sang the role of Turiddu in "Cavalleria Rusticana." A few days after this he sang the role of the Duke in "Rigoletto," Mme. Tattazini singing Gilda. Within a week the young singer of Athlone was the talk of operatic circles in London, and he was invited to sing ballads before the late King Edward VII. He remained at Covent Garden for some time, appearing in the first tenor parts of "Travata," "La Sonnambula," "Lucia," "Lakme," "Faust," "Don Giovanni," "Madame Butterfly," and "La Boheme." In the last Mme. Nellie Melba sang the role of Mimi. Mr. McCormack's fame came over the Atlantic, and he was engaged at the Manhattan Opera House in New York. There he sang the first time in "La Tosca," and again in "The Daughter of the Regiment."

At a representative conference of leading Welshmen held in Shrewsbury in September, 1910, it was decided to commemorate King Edward by a national effort to stamp out tuberculosis, which, in consumption and other forms, has been ravaging the principalities for many years. This decision met with unanimous approval. Such an effort as a memorial is entirely consonant with the life and work of Edward VII, the peacemaker and promoter of health. Of his great effort in promoting the health of his people the following are proofs: He founded and took a strong personal interest in the "Imperial Cancer Research Fund"; he took a special interest in the fight against tuberculosis; he presided over the first meeting of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, in London, and founded the Midhurst Sanatorium; he was an active president of St. George's and Bartholomew's Hospitals, London, and was warmly interested in many other similar institutions. Among others who have taken a great interest in furthering the campaign against the white plague is David Davies, a wealthy ship owner. By his initiative the Royal Welsh Welsh Choir undertook their present Canadian tour. This magnificent organization is giving its services free, and has already raised \$50,000 towards the national fund, and it aims to increase this sum to \$100,000. It will be heard here on Thursday, February 8, at the Victoria Theatre.

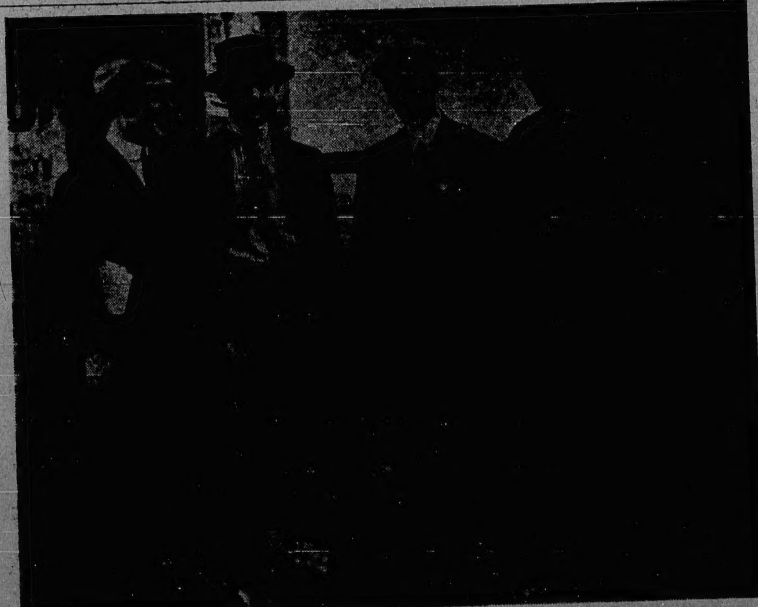
Telling a story through which runs a virile religious sentiment that is heart-touching, and yet is not of the nature to bring offense, "The Barrier," the play of Edward E. Rose's which proved such a big success last season, is repeating this year with added brilliancy. While the central figure is that of a Catholic priest, the character is so drawn that the question of sectarianism is not in any way involved. Rev. Brian Kelly is presented as a man of God, whose greatest thought is the good he can do for his fellow-

seeks revenue because another has won the woman he loves. He wantonly brings the loving wife into disrepute, after ruining her sister, but also plots the wrecking of the fortunes of his successful rival, who believes him a steadfast friend. It is the office of the priest to unravel the tangle and restore tranquility—perfecting a moral that should be witnessed by everybody, as well as enjoyed.

The cast chosen for the presentation, consisting of Harrison J. Terry, Manuel Snyder, Robert Brister, Geo. B. Tripp, Harry



Scene from "The Barrier"—Victoria Theatre, Tuesday, January 30



The Four Baseball Players at the Empress Theatre

man of whatever creed or no creed; and Harrison J. Terry, who fills the character, seems to have caught the author's inspiration in his conception of the role, as the audiences at the Victoria Theatre will see when the production is presented on Wednesday, February 14. He plays a keen Irish sense of humor and good will as a foil to his priestly calling, and thus is able to solve the depths of a domestic tragedy and restore happiness to a home that is near destruction through the machinations of a designing villain who

Price, Jean P. Ward, Nettie De Coursey and Gertrude Keith, is a capable one without exception and the scenic equipment of the production is beautiful as well as effective. The staging of the show is a credit to Rowland and Clifford, who have six companies playing the same play this season

Alice Lloyd, the dainty singing comedienne, who is known in this country only as one of the biggest drawing cards in high-class vaudeville, will make her first appearance in Victoria in

the kind of role in which she has achieved her greatest success in London and the British provinces, at the Victoria Theatre, on March 4, as the star of Messrs. Werba & Luescher's musical gaiety, "Little Miss Fix-It." Miss Lloyd has long been a favorite in the big Christmas pantomimes that are just as much a part of the English holiday season as Christmas itself. She has played Cinderella eight times in various parts of England, and has had the title role in important London productions, such as "Little Red Riding Hood," "Goody Two Shoes," and other dramatizations of famous fairy stories. During the action of the play Miss Lloyd will present her famous vaudeville specialty, singing all of her latest songs and making her remarkable lightning changes. She will also take part in the latest society dance craze, "The Newport Turkey Trot."

Louise Gunning, prima donna of "The Balkan Princess," which comes to the Victoria Theatre on Monday, March 18, says that would-be singers should begin to develop their voices by first learning what not to do. For their benefit she has compiled the following list of vocal don'ts:

- Don't let a piano teacher teach you singing.
- Don't fail to practice daily.
- Don't practice more than twenty minutes at a time nor more than three times a day.
- Don't sing or practice until an

hour after meals.

Don't forget that it takes time to develop vocal chords that have long lain dormant.

Don't breathe cold air through the mouth.

Don't bundle up the neck or protect it too much.

Don't worry in anticipation of a vocal task, as voice control then becomes impossible.

Don't strive to attain rapidly what must come slowly and naturally.

by facing Dondidier. He must reach him first to warn him. The victims also hurry to the city to meet the wonderful and mysterious Satyr and invite him to a ball which they are to give at the Cafe Les Satyres.

Dondidier, the antique dealer, the fictitious Satyr, is found to be old, but respectable. He refuses to listen to any schemes of deception until he is promised a snuffbox which has been making for years. Then enters the jealous fiancée, who immediately begins to involve him in trouble. His wife finding him making love plunges him deeper into his entanglements. The victims of the Satyr hail him as their leader. Before he can free himself he is forced to attend the ball, where the threads are untangled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The production was staged by Julian Mitchell and Herbert Gresham. It is elaborately mounted in three acts. The first is laid in the gardens of "Le Joli Coucou," a restaurant in the forest of Compiègne; the second in the interior of an antique shop in the Rue St. Honore, Paris, and the third at the ball of the Nymphs and Satyrs.

The pleasing musical numbers include "I'm Going to Be Married in June," "When Love Goes Astraying," "The Girl by the Saskatchewan," "Donny Did, Donny Didn't," "The Kiss Waltz," "Hide and Seek," "I Like It," and the wonderfully popular waltz number, "Beautiful Lady."

"The Pink Lady" will be at the Victoria Theatre, Tuesday, May 14.

either preceding the game or after. Songs, good dialogue and bright things have been injected into the offering, making it one of the most pleasant diversions, since baseball is over for this season, that a fan might hope to find.

The very newest recruit to the circuit of Sullivan & Considine is Princess Luba Miroff, who will be seen at the Empress the coming week. Princess Miroff is gifted with a wonderful personal charm by nature, both in face and figure. She was hailed with open arms when she appeared in Paris. It was there that a representative of John W. Considine first caught a glimpse of the beautiful Russian dancer. Judging from the photographs submitted, Princess Miroff is one of the most beautiful of the Russians to make a tour of America. She is young, dainty and possesses a most necessary adjunct to success on the stage—a beautiful figure.

Having created more or less of a sensation from a black face standpoint in New York, Harry von Fossen, the minstrel man, will be heard at the Empress during the coming week. Immediately after his engagement for Sullivan & Considine he will begin a starring tour of the country. He has a fund of new songs and catchy dialogue and funny stories, all of which, given in his own peculiar manner of black-face delivery, will create no end of laughter.

Cadieux, who will be one of the bright stars on next week's bill is a wire-walker of unusual ability, having gained fame as the "big attraction" with a prominent circus, not long since. He was here some two years ago, doing the wire-walking, wire-jumping stunt, and created a very favorable impression. He is said to be one of the most daring as well as skilful wire-walkers in the world. A somersault on the wire is one of his more thrilling feats.

Miss Kitty Ross, who is known to vaudevillians as "The Fascinating Firefly of Vaudeville," will be a welcome addition to the otherwise sterling bill scheduled for a week's run at the Empress the coming week. Miss Ross has a repertoire of catchy songs and possesses a remarkable individuality and charm.

Jeanne Jomelli, the soprano, recently made the grave admission that once upon a time the Scotland Yard sleuths were asked to locate her and arrest her in London. This is how it all came about:

At sixteen, little Jeanne, who was then almost as tall as she is now, became "opera struck." She had scored many successes as a pianist, but believed the piano was an unsatisfactory means of expression for a temperamental young woman. She knew she had a voice; only her old-fashioned parents did not fancy the idea of an operatic career for her. She was to be either a piano teacher or a mere "wife-and-mother."

One day, after a vinegary discussion, she made a stormy declaration of independence and went to offer her services to the manager of the Amsterdam Opera House. He failed to give her a part that day and she returned home a little discouraged. The reception tendered to her by the emergency family council which had gathered during her short absence merely drove her to more desperate deeds. She pawned her watch, earrings and necklace and took ship for London. The temperature of Covent Garden was just as chilly as that registered by the thermometer in the family parlor. The demand for sixteen-year-old prima donnas was not as great as she thought it would be. She spent a miserable fortnight in the city of fog, hunted vainly by the Sherlock Holmes of Scotland Yard; also, and more effectively, by the spectre of starvation.

Finally, she wrote to a friend in Holland asking for a loan. Twenty-four hours later her elder sister was knocking at the door of her lodgings on Chancery Lane, both had a good cry and then took the first ship bound for Dutch port. The whole episode given by her frantic thrashing, giving, family to the disappearance, poses very well, but is less than the real thing. Jeanne Jomelli, the soprano, is the Amsterdam prima donna.

The Empress Theatre will include a treat for random next week, when a baseball quartette including William Gleason, a former member of the Seattle team, will introduce a clever and amusing act. The four popular baseball players, who have demonstrated much talent in a vaudeville way, were corralled by S. & C. and made into a vaudeville act, said to be both funny and instructive. There is said to be a delightful sentiment permeating the offering of "Twenty Minutes in the Club House," which might happen in any well regulated baseball club's quarters.

usually, such as development of volume and the control of the breath.

Don't fail to live temperately and take plenty of fresh air; also plenty of pure water and plenty of sleep.

Klaw & Erlanger's famous production, "The Pink Lady," will be one of the attractions of the current theatrical season in this city. This attractive comedy with music ran for 320 nights at the New Amsterdam Theatre, New York City, and will be